THE

Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,358—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R. A. S.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th June	CALEDONIA s	7358	....	....
24th "	DEVANHA	8972	MALWA	10883
1st July	HIMALAYA s	6898	....	....
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
15th "	ARABIA	7933	....	....
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
6th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
12th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
26th "	CALEDONIA	7333	....	....
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	OCEANA	6510	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7933	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

These Steamers will call at BRINDISI.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 2 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection,

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Sydney	4,118	Sellier	6th July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Biquier	3rd Aug. 1911.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	...	21st Dec. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	...Eschenauer	...16th June.
Australien	6,365	...Mouton	...14th July.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road, Agent.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

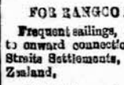
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra ...	1695	Thurs.	15th June	9 a.m.	direct.
Dwarka...	1695	Fri.	16th June	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 15th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3358 tons, sailing 14th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mowcit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3205 tons, sailing on or about Thursday, 15th June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer sailing on or about 17th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th June, 1911.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st June 1911
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6368	W. Robertson	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5106	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. 1912

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

		Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	28th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	24th " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia	6368	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	399
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 903	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
B. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th June 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th July 1911
B. Rubattino	4,580	L. Manchini	15th August.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

*Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th June 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu.
Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala
		Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 143, W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY, Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Mexico.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Panama.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Colon.
Manila.	Kobe.	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtian (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE OLDEST HOUSE

In the trade of Bombay

FOR WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

and yet the house which is most progressively modern in its endeavours to secure individuality, original ideas and up-to-date requirements, is the well known establishment of

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

There is a Chinese saying :—

"Full praise must not be given to the horse that wins the race, but to the man that keeps the stable."

We quite agree with the Chinaman's judgment which so forcibly expresses a practical truth. In our case, we cannot but acknowledge and give unstinted praise to our

WATCHMAKING STAFF

for the extraordinary success and reputation earned by our Watches as Perfect and Reliable Timekeepers. It is chiefly due to our watchmakers' co-operation, skill and assurance added to the fact that we persistently maintain the best and most experienced workmen at our Head Office at Bombay and at our Branch Establishment at Poona, that it is possible for us to obtain that

ACCURACY, DURABILITY,

and inexpensive up-keep so much appreciated by the Time-keeping public and which we are able to guarantee not only in every Watch we sell, but in every Watch we repair. Purchasers of our Watches and Clocks may know therefore that whatever sum is paid, the best value for the money is being obtained. In every case we prefer to emphasise the importance of

QUALITY-VALUE

rather than proclaim the low prices at which the meanest standard in quality can be purchased. Our efforts are consistently focussed in improving Quality and not in competing for

BAZAAR PRICES.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following :—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine. in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather

is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), Ltd.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

THE TREAD IS RE-INFORCED

by the introduction of a row of Rubber studs on either side. These help to protect and preserve the tread practically double the strength of the walls without affecting the resilience, and further prevent any tendency to skid.

The 1911

DUNLOP

CYCLE TYRE.

is the limit in comfort, safety and economy.

MADRAS OFFICE : ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE : ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex-Godown.

Apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ltd.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
FORT, BOMBAY.

150° 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE COLLECTER of THANA will receive tenders for the following LIMESTONE FARMS in the Thana District either singly or by lots for one year from 1st September, 1911, to 31st July, 1912 at his office at Thana between 2 and 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, 1st July 1911.

2. The conditions of the contract can be seen by applicants at the Collector's Office.

Farm No.	Villages.	Government land included in farm.
	TALUKA SALSETTE.	
1	Manori.	Survey Numbers 255. 295
2	Gorai.	Survey Numbers 267, 271. 266
	Utan.	Survey No. 553.
	TALUKA DAHANU.	
3	All villages in the Dahanu Taluka (excluding Umbergaon Petha).	All.
	UMBERGAON PETHA.	
4	Kalgaon. All other villages.	Survey No. 553. All.
	BASSEIN TALUKA.	
5	Wagholi.	Mama Bacha near Kalamb pada.

E. L. MOYSEY,
Collector, Thana.

THE JAFER ALI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Liquidation)

SALE OF MILL PREMISES, ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND PLANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the premises, engines, boilers, machinery and the property belonging to the above Company, which comprises 14,060 ring spindles and 5,472 mule spindles in all 19,532 spindles and 312 looms and preparatory machines, &c., relating thereto, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION under the orders and directions of the District Court of Surat, in the District Court after 12 noon on 15th June, 1911.

The conditions of sale and further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application and the property will be on view after 1st June during the office hours.

T. K. ENGINEER,
Official Liquidator,
Jafar Ali Spg. & Wg. Co. Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)

Sonifalia Surat, Dated 13th May, 1911.

NOTICE.

No. 3586.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by Contract from 1st July, 1911, to 31st March 1912, of WELSH UNSCREENED STEAM COAL of the estimated quantities specified below, at the Ports mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to sunfire 12 noon (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, the 15th June, 1911, after which hour no Tender will be received :—

	Estimated quantity. Tons.
Colombo	500
Karachi	1,000
Rangoon	2,500

2. It will not be necessary for Tenderers to tender for all Ports, but for such Port or Ports as they may desire.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

5. Printed Tender Forms, and any other information in connection with this Contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta; Port Officer, Karachi; and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

6. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Welsh Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 24th May, 1911.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B. B. & C. I. and R. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.	Return Fares Rs. a. p.	Timings. Up	Down.
Bombay ...	128 10 0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow	108 9 0	„ 22-40	„ 5-20
Neemuch ...	95 14 0	„ 23-30	„ 4-55
Nasirabad ...	85 13 0	„ 8-3	„ 19-55
Simla Dep. 8-15		Arr. 18 30	

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

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[The earlier articles of this series appeared on May 6, 13, 20, 27, June 3 and 10.]

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

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The right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the unrecovered out-standings as per list.

Conditions of sale and a detailed list of the out-standings can be inspected at the Auctioneer's Office.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1911.

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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AUCTION SALE of 200 Tons White Delhi Wheat.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th day of June, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Port Trust Godown, known as "Mahalaxmi Mill Godown" on Elphinstone Estate near Wari Bunder, by order of Mr. Meghjee Vullubhdass and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Bhugwandas Pureshram.

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A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 12th June, 1911.

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Building Street Nos. 17, 74, 76, 72 ; case Nos. 104, 105 Nowrojee Hill Road.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector, of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th inst, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods: 3 barrels and 100 cases wines, cases provisions, drugs, china glassware, lampware, Arabic books, hardware, iron nails and rivets, metal moulds, painted panels; window glass, printed matter, month organs, 5cs. electric sparklers, 3 bales unmanufactured tobacco, 8 parcels cigarettes, buckets, cotton yarn carpets, 23 bags sugar, Farina, betlenuts, cowries, ironware, kegs soda, red lead, cement, bolts and nuts, broken tiles, paper bale, turpentine, empty gas cylinders, C. I. pipes, iron bars, loose card boards, planks, deck-chairs, waste and torn paper and other miscellaneous goods, &c.

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3 barrels wines.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1911.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 9.] [BOMBAY, June 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	80 1-8	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	86 1-4	un	chgd
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	94 1-4		1-4
do. Govt. Securities...	64 3-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1-2		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	24 9-16		1-16
do. in New York ...	53		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris.	25 30 1-2	un	chgd
do. at Berlin...	20 43		1-2
do. at New York...	4 85 7-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	9th Mar. 2 1-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 5-8		1-8
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-2	1-8	

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 60,000 at 1s. 4d.

Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.	£
Silver to Bombay	100,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	160,000
Silver to Bombay, Calcutta	20,000
Gold do do	10,000
Sovereigns to Bombay	10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool market closed.

New York Official noon call July 15-70 Oct. 13-56.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 4,000

Receipts at U. S. Last year ... 7,000

Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000

Exports to Continent ... 4,000

Spot Cotton— 15·90+5

Futures—Month of July 15-74—01 } Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on limited offerings.

Futures—Month of Oct 13-19—01

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...15 7-16 unchgd

Futures—Month of July ...15·58+10

Do. do Oct. ...13·49+18

Tone of Spot Cotton ...Steady.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	20,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	5,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	27,000
Do. do. to Japan	2,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	275,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...
Do. do. in London	158,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.... 7 1-16 Buyers—Months—June-July.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...33 1-2

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Red Karachi ...33

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.

Tone of wheat—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 33 1-4

Do. Months—June July—Nominal.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...34

Do. Month—June—Sellers.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Guzerat, per 413 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...43 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...46—1-4

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ...39 3-4 unchgd

Do. Months—July-August.

Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Antwerp.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...68 7-8+1-8

Do. Months—June-July—Done.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...4 1 1-2—Sellers—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...£ 67

Yellow Metal ...d 5 7-8

Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£55 9-16

FREIGHT—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay ... 10.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ...13 6 3-4—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment ...July-Aug.

Tone—Dull—Very little business.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India 12 7 1-2—Nominal.

Do. Months of Shipments ...June.

Tone—Nothing doing.

German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10 8 1-4—Sellers

Months of Shipments ...July.

Tone—Market opened easier and closed steady.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 5 1-4—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...June-August.

Tone—Very quiet—Prices rather easier.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 1 1-2—Value.

Months of Shipments ...June.

Tone—Firm.

Java General Tone—Firm but little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [10TH June, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 8th June, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	23	33,542
B B and C I Railway	56	66,528

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4d. T. T. and demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little fresh business offering to-day being mail day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London ...1s. 4d.

Demand Draft ...1s. 4d.

Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-32d.

Do. do forward ...1s. 4 3-16d. August

Do. do France ...170 1-4

Do. do Marks ...138

Hongkong 60 days' sight ...134

Shanghai " ...178 1-2

Japan " ...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 96 5-8 for Cash and 96 1-2 for the Settlement and has improved 1-16 during the day, with a moderate business passing.

We quote:—

Cash ... ... Rs. 96 11 0

Settlement ... " 96 9 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower at 24 for ready and forward at 24 1-2 and 24 9-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 down at 53. The local market opened easier at 62 7-16 ex-duty for ready bars and closes unchanged. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian "	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns "	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	"	62 7 0
" 1st settlement ...	"	62 7 0
" 2nd Settlement ...	"	62 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following are the stocks of cotton as compared with last year:—

	1911.	1910.
U. S. Ports	275,000	405,000
Interior Ports ...	158,000	197,000
Liverpool	795,000	665,000

The visible supply and Into Sight figures have not yet been received.

The local market for contracts opened steadier in sympathy with the better advices from America, but there is little business doing beyond the usual small "Sutta" business in the bazaar in F. G. H. G. Bengal and good Broach.

For ready cotton there is a moderate enquiry by exporters for high-class cotton, but holders are asking higher prices and business is consequently curtailed. Inferior quality is neglected. Mills are buying quietly.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	Rs.	362	June
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	"	359	do
Do H G Westerns	"	327	do
Do M G do	"	331	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	310	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	"	248	Jany.
Fine M G Bengal	"	273	"

The Liverpool market is closed.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steadier and prices are again improving.

We quote:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 11 15 0 B. T.

September ... ... " 12 15 0 R. T.

May 1912 ... ... " 11 6 0 R. T.

RAPESEED:—The market is steady.

We Quote:—

Yellow Guzerat ready ... " 7 10 0 B. T.

Brown Etawah ready ... " 6 8 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—The market is quiet.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 51 0 0

Mimbara ... " 52 0 0

Yellow Hinganghat ... " 57 0 0

Black Kutni ... " 43 0 0

CASTORSEED:—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 34 8 0

COTTONSEED:—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 21 8 0

POPPYSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote:—

Ready ... Rs. 9 10 0 B. T.

GROUNDNUTS:—Tone quiet.

We Quote:—

Bold ... Rs. 41 8 0

Small ... " 40 0 0

MOWRASEED:—Tone quiet but steady.

July-August ... Rs. 7 1 0 R. T.

WHEAT:—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote:—

White Delhi ready. ... Rs. 4 10 0 R. T.

" " July ... Rs. 4 11 0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,675
Bank of Burma ...	136
Bank of India ...	68
Eastern Bank ...	78 1-2
Indian Specie ...	51½

MILLS.

David ...	387 1-2
Kohinoor ...	657 1-2
Manockji Petit ...	2,665
New Great Eastern ...	170
Standard ...	975

PRESS.

New Mofussil ...	885

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	130
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	171
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	282 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 3-4

RAILWAY.

Central Provinces ...	29¼
Tapti-Valley ...	482 1-2

A good lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate has been placed at 17¼ and Central Provinces Railway at Rs. 4 1-2 premium.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	9,884 bales
Wheat ...	35,032 cwts.
Linseed ...	12,354 "
Rapeseed ...	2,659 "
Gingellyseed ...	1,350 "
Poppyseed ...	3,497 "
Groundnuts...	2,549 "
Castorseed ...	2,505 "
Rice ...	5,376 "
Myrabollams ...	3,384 "
Cottonseed ...	10,875 "
Mowraseed ...	1,121 "
Gram ...	1,659 "
Joowar ...	352 "
Maize ...	6:6 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 10] [BOMBAY, June 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	80 1-8	un	chgd
do. Rentes ...	96 1-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 7-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in London	24 1-2	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	24 9-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	53	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25-30 1-2	u	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20-43 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4-85 7-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight ..	2 1-8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 5-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 1-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 3-8		1-8

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 27-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

COUNCIL BILLS EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—

Bills on Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

COTTON.

Liverpool market closed.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 1,000

Receipts at " Last year ... .

Exports to Great Britain ... 26,000

Exports to Continent ... 10,000

Spot Cotton— ... 15·90 unchgd

Futures—Month of July 15·84—09 } Advanced on Commission houses buying and declined on southern selling of futures in the local market.

Futures—Month of Oct. 13·53—06

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...15 7-16 unchgd

Futures month of July ... ... 15·54—04

Futures month of Oct ... ... 13·41—08

Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Quiet.

Total Visible Supply ... ...2,170,000 bales.

Do. Visible Supply East Indian ... 256,000 "

Do. Quantity in Sight 11,370,000 "

WHEAT.

Tone of wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship 43 3-4

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship 46

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore ...39 3-4

Do. Months—July-August.

Do. Name of Ports—Sellers—Antwerp.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship ...69

Do. Months—June-July—Done.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...63 1-2

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done and buyers

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)...12 3-8 unchgd.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 13 6 3-4—Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.

Tone—Steady.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 7 1-2 Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments ..June.

Tone—Nothing doing.

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...10-3 Sellers

Months of Shipments ...July.

Tone—Firm—Steady.

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...14 5 1-4—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...June-August.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 1 1-2—Value.

Months of Shipments ...June.

Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta June—10 3—Value.

Do do. June-July—10 3—Value.

Aug-Nov—10 1 1-2—Value.

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi June—10 4 1-2—Value.

Do. do. June-July—10 4 1-2—Value.

Aug-Nov—10 3 —Value.

Fine White Java C&F Calcutta June—11 5 1-4—Value.

Do. do. June-July—11 5 1-4—Value.

Aug-Nov—11 3—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi June—11 6 3-4—Value.

Do. do. June-July—11 6 3-4—Value.

Aug-Nov—11 4 1-2—Value.

General Tone—Firm with a small business.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

May 1909 .... Rs. 13,07,06,000

May 1910 .... " 17,54,43,000

May 1911 .... " 19,01,32,000

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 5th June, 1911, as compared with the statement of 30th May 1911:—

LIABILITIES.	May 30. Rs. a. p.	June 5. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,75,00,000 0 0	1,75,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,86,74,001 9 3	2,16,37,897 12 3
Other Deposits, &c	16,31,22,077 4 5	16,01,88,607 10 6
Bank Post Bills, &c........	6,96,080 11 9	5,56,397 12 2
Sundries	23,17,898 2 11	24,61,357 2 5
	22,23,10,057 12 4	22,23,44,260 5 4
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,92,74,405 0 0	2,85,48,223 0 0
other authorized Investments ...	65,50,618 0 0	64,18,450 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,00,46,687 0 4	3,95,04,822 2 6
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,02,30,463 5 5	4,09,62,433 5 8
Bills discounted, &c	2,95,31,474 3 8	2,81,64,791 5 7
Balances with other Banks ...	37,29,079 0 1	36,60,423 10 6
Bullion	......	......
Dead Stock......	22,07,442 8 5	22,07,678 12 2
Stamps	13,257 7 7	14,558 3 6
Sundries	76,542 3 9	75,003 3 8
	15,16,59,968 13 3	14,95,56,385 11 8
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	7,06,50,088 15 1	7,27,87,874 9 8
Cash, &c., at... Branches		
	22,23,10,057 12 4	22,23,44,260 5 4

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	6,17,326	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	23,46,570	Do.
Other Deposits	29,33,470	Decrease.
Post Bills	1,39,633	Do

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments........	8,58,353	Decrease.
Loans........	5,41,865	Do.
Accounts of Credit	7,31,970	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	13,66,683	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	21,49,861	Increase.
Cash at Branches	12,076	Decrease.

Percentage 39·37

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

The jute market closed to-day and the gunny market is still suffering from want of business; hessian values are nominally as before with an occasional sale at something lower. There was some activity in coal shares, but nothing much was done in other sections of the share market. The exchange ruled steady and Government Paper was firmer.

DAILY EXPORTS,—JUNE 10.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—117 cwts turmeric, S Nowroji and Co; 207 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy, 10 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 135 cwts dry ginger, R Assana and Co; 37 cwts cashewnuts, E Mahomed, 10 casks skins, Chambers and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—3 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 2 bales carpets, King King and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—5,000 cwts bonemeal, Towner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Coniscleffe s—1,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, T Toolsidas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gramsbergen s—200 bales cottonfly, and waste, C Peraj and Co; 330 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 68 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 50 bales sawri cotton, J Nurbheram and Co.

Coniscleffe s—2,000 tons manganese ore, M Doogur.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Baron Cawdor s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, H Maganlal 2,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy.

Claverley s—660 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Claverley s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons, 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 137 bales cottonfly, and waste, C Peraj and Co; 220 bales cotton fly, and waste, and 110 bales sawri cotton, H E Bode and Sons, 28 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Neuenfels s—116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 152 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORTSAID.—(for order.)

Dargai s—3,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—25 bales twist, M Amersey and Co; 350 bales twist, the M B Kaisha; 3371 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—650 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

Colombo Maru s—50 bales hide fleshing, Bessho and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Capri s—300 balas cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—350 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ASHE—June 1, at Bangalore, to Maysie Ileene (nee White) and J W Kenn Ashe, Assistant Surgeon, Station Hospital, Bangalore, a son.

KNIGHT—June 5, at Madras, to Mr and Mrs Harry Knight, a daughter.

DEATHS.

JARRAD—June 1, at Kasauli, of dysentery, Algernon Harold Dunne, the dearly beloved youngest son of Mrs F W Jarrad, of Sheen Park, Richmond, Surrey, aged 26.

PATERSON—June 2, at the Tikari Raj Manager's residence, Gya, Douglas Norman Paterson, who passed away peacefully, aged 42 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction: "Les Originals Mignous.' Parisian Whirlwind Dancers."

Maxim: "Attend carefully to the details of your business."

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—By order of the Governor-General-in-Council all Telegraph offices will observe Sunday working hours on Coronation Day, June 22nd.

A DISHONEST 'DHOBIE.'

ON Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Ragunath charged a 'dhobie,' named Devi Binda, with breach of trust in respect of clothes valued at Rs. 28, belonging to a Parsi, named Cowasji Manekji. The case for the prosecution was that the accused took from the complainant some clothes to wash, giving a wrong name and address, but failed to return the clothes within the period promised. He was seen on Friday last, and handed over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Nehalchand Jaggonnath Mithalal Jaggonnath and Bhagwatram, Purshottam with receiving stolen property namely, jewellery worth about Rs. 2,750 belonging to a Marwari's widow named Saraswatibai, residing at Telli Gally.

Mr. Khurshed Nariman with Mr. Kanga appeared for the complainant, Mr. Kamat defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that on the night of the 14th May last, she went to bed as usual. The next morning, when she woke up, she found her wooden box containing ornaments and jewellery missing. Information was given to the police. The property was shown to her by Inspector Sykes on the 19th May.

After recording some evidence, the Magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case.

Munji Hirji, a Hindu, was also placed on a charge of theft of these ornaments.

The case against him was also adjourned.

BRITANNIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE management have secured this week a very attractive programme. Their principal film "A Roman Idyll" is specially worthy of note. It is a finely acted and beautifully coloured drama of ancient Roman times. A nobleman falls in love with a peasant's daughter, but a noble lady, who is in love with him, resolves to take revenge, and with the help of some ruffians takes her prisoner, and throws her into a dungeon. On hearing this, her lover goes to the castle, and rescues her, casting her enemy in the same dungeon, where she is left to repent of her misdeed. Max Linder and Foolshead also contribute to the programme.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

At Mahim Station, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Sarasvatibai, a Hindu woman, aged about 20 years.

From the evidence, it appears that the deceased went out in the early morning to plant some vegetable seeds near an unused well with a broken parapet, one part of its surface being level with the ground. While there, she had a fit and fell unconscious rolling on the ground. While she was thus rolling and before any one could approach her, she fell in the well. She was dragged out of the well but life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. They added a rider that the well should be filled in.

ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE'S A.-D.-C.

THE Amateur Dramatic Club of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment gave a successful entertainment at the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday evening, when the large hall on the upper floor was crowded. "Leonard Startz," the regimental dramatist, was again the author of the two pieces on the programme and there was first presented a new "potted absurdity" entitled "On Coronation Night". For this the stage was very effectively employed to represent a festive scene in a restaurant at the Festival of Empire. The sketch consisted principally of a series of songs which were all well rendered, while there was some comic dialogue between the waiter, (Lce.-Cpl. Honner) and his brother, Jack Brown A.B. (Lce.-Cpl. J. H. Dooley). These two were also responsible for a duet "The Twins" which delivered in a stolidly humorous fashion was quite the best song of the piece. Mr. T. V. Barney as the Hon. Algy Fitz-Rufus opened the piece well with a topical parody on the jocky's song in "The Arcadians," while Pte. W. Walker as the doorkeeper, sang very pleasantly "Baby Loo," and being encored followed it with "Tokio," in which the chorus well supported him. Lce-Copl Honner did very well in a second comic song, "There's a girl inside," and Sergt J. Jowett, in the part of Lord Hightoff, sang effectively "Lord Heghtoff."

The second part of the programme consisted of the palace scene from "Aladdin," the pantomime which the Club recently produced at the Empire Theatre. In this instance the smallness of the stage was a severe handicap, but the stage manager overcame difficulties in an admirable manner, and a very excellent representation was given of the scene, which was so successful at the first performance. Lce-Corpl Dooley had his old part of Capt Ginger, in which he was just as "O.T." as ever, and Lce-Corpl. F. Kelner was still very comical as the Widow Twankey. Altogether it was a very successful evening.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 12th June.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted as follows:—Mr H G Pirrie to "A" Troop, Messrs J H G Knox, and R Bickel to "B" Troop Messrs F B Sadler, R H Brown, John Vallace, and James Macphail to "C" Troop.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

The area of disturbance off the Coast has become slightly intensified. The rainfall decreased on the West Coast, and spread northwards into Gujarat. The depression off the Coast of Orissa is now well marked. Dry, north-east winds and rainless weather accordingly prevail in north-east India, except in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. Nearly general right rain has occurred in the Central Provinces, Central India West, and Burma.

The chief falls are:—Port Blair and Slipper Island report two inches; Tavoy, three; Mergui, Moulmein, Minbu and Maymyo, one and a-half; Mandalay, Chittagong, Barisal, Saugar Island and Balasore, one; Muktsar, one; Rajkote, one and a-half; Ahmedabad one; Goa, one and a-half; Mangalore, Mercara, Calicut and Trivandrum, two; and Ootacamund, one.

The Forecast.—The depression in the Bay may now cross the Coast in a north-westerly direction, and give an increase of rainfall in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east of the Central Provinces in Western India, the rainfall will probably spread still further north over Gujarat and South Rajputana. Thunderstorms are likely in the hills and the submontane districts of the Punjab and the West of the United Provinces.

The following monsoon forecast, dated the 8th instant, has been issued:—The Arabian Sea monsoon already late in appearance, is likely to be late also in its full establishment. It will probably be less steady than usual, and may be expected to show a period of marked feebleness. The existence of a great accumulation of snow at the present time make it probable that the monsoon in North-west India will be weak during the first half of the rainy season. The Bay current is likely to appear on the Bengal Coast at the normal time about the middle of this month. The process of its establishment in the western portion of its area, the Gangetic plain, is likely to be slow. The total monsoon rainfall for the period June to September is not likely to differ from the normal by more than about five per cent. A defect is more likely than an excess.

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The disturbance in the Arabian Sea is disappearing and the winds on the Bombay Coast are now coming under the influence of the storm from the Bay which crossed the Orissa Coast last night. These changes are favourable for the continuance of an increase of rainfall across the head of the Peninsula. The storm is now moving into Central Provinces. Rainfall increased in Orissa and continued in Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces. In Burma, Bengal, Eastern Bengal, East Gujarat, and the West Coast nearly general rainfall has occurred. Thunderstorms are reported in the West Himalayas.

The principal amounts are: Diamond Island, seven inches; Bassein, three; Kyaukpyu, four; Akyab, three; Lashio, two; Dhubri, one and a half; Barisal, three; Narayanganj and Saugor Island, one and a half; Jessore, two; Balasore, three; False Point and Cuttack, one and a half; Darjeeling, two; Muktesar, one; Ahmedabad and Akola, one and a half; Veraval, one; Bombay, Mormugao and Karwar, two; Mangalore, three; Mercara, seven; Mysore, one; Calicut, four; Cochin, two; Trivandrum and Coimbatore, one and a half; Cocanada, one; Waltair, one and a half and Gopalpore, two.

The forecast shows an increase of rainfall in the Central Provinces and Assam and some rain in the United Provinces and Central India. Elsewhere present conditions will continue.

RAIN IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 11.

The proper monsoon has set in to-day. It started raining in light showers about 10 a. m. and has continued ever since.

The following telegram received by the Port Officer, Bombay, on Saturday, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Storm signal.—Disturbance off West Coast slightly intensified, no definite storm yet.

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Storm Signal.—The disturbance in the Arabian Sea is disappearing, but the storm is crossing the Peninsula from the Bay of Bengal and may pass out into the Arabian Sea. It is advisable to keep the cautionary signal flying.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	3·70	3·00	2·80	2·14
Sunday, 11th June.	1·08	0·82	1·63	2·03
Total	4·78	3·82	4·43	4·17
Same date last year	3·22	2·95	3·85	2·28

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, June 11.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·20	2·75	6·90	2·83

Appended in Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (9th)	87·1	81·1	...	0·00
Jask	93·3	89·3	...	0·00
Muskat (9th)	106·3	89·1	...	0·00
Multan	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	105·4	84·4	...	0·03
Lahore	103·4	85·7	...	0·00
Sirsa	108·3	80·2	...	0·12
Ambala	98·5	82·9	...	1·30
Delhi	107·0	85·7	...	0·00
Agra	110·0	91·0	...	0·12
Mainpuri	108·8	89·0	...	0·00
Jhansi	107·5	91·0	...	0·20
Cawnpore	106·3	87·4	...	0·04
Allahabad	106·6	86·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	120·1	84·3	...	0·00
Karachi	90·0	80·5	...	0·00
Ajmer	105·4	89·2	...	0·32
Jaipur	109·7	75·1	0·45	0·58
Kotah	110·5	88·1	...	1·06
Bhuj	104·1	82·0	...	0·00
Dwarka	90·3	82·2	...	0·01
Veraval	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	101·6	74·0	1·42	1·43
Bhavnagar Para	97·1	76·5	0·13	0·22
Surat	94·6	79·1	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	105·1	73·2	1·17	1·57
Deesa	108·3	79·4	...	0·03
Neemuch	105·9	74·2	0·50	0·74
Indore	95·6	78·1	0·13	1·61
Jubbulpore	98·3	77·3	0·18	1·01
Saugor	98·1	75·6	0·29	2·00
Hoshangabad	100·1	74·4	0·67	2·21
Khandwa	98·2	75·1	0·50	1·43
Akola	95·2	75·6	0·16	1·75
Amraoti	96·3	74·3	0·51	1·51
Nagpur	90·6	76·3	...	0·64
Chanda	89·5	76·0	0·56	4·40
Raipur	93·7	74·6	0·87	1·60
Bombay	85·1	79·5	0·50	2·14
Ratnagiri	84·8	76·9	0·46	5·56
Mormugao	83·5	73·7	0·83	11·85
Karwar	82·3	74·0	1·21	6·97
Malegaon	92·4	75·6	...	2·14
Ahmednagar	93·4	74·0	...	1·67
Poona	90·0	73·8	0·02	2·16
Sholapur	92·3	73·9	...	1·30
Bijapur	87·2	73·2	...	1·06
Belgaum	74·3	69·1	0·41	1·68
Aurangabad	92·7	72·7	...	2·67
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·9	76·7	0·06	3·17
Hyderabad	90·3	75·2	0·43	1·80
Mangalore	84·8	70·8	1·87	20·43
Calicut	83·8	76·6	1·99	17·36
Cochin	83·7	75·7	0·75	14·57
Colombo	84·5	74·0	0·72	4·74
Masulipatam	94·3	77·2	0·25	0·84
Bellary	89·0	77·8	...	0·03
Cuddapah	93·2	77·6	...	0·37
Madras	94·0	83·0	...	0·28
Bangalore	78·3	67·8	...	0·76
Coimbatore	87·4	71·3	0·31	0·79
Trichinopoly	95·1	78·8	...	0·82
Negapatam	92·6	78·0	...	1·68

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 10th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Ambala and in excess at Multan. Night temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·45" during a thunderstorm. Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Day temperature is above normal in the northern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in west Central India and south Kathiawar, and local in Gujarat; Neemuch has had 0·50," Indore 0·13," Ahmedabad 1·17," Rajkot 1·42," Bhavnagar Para 0·13" and Veraval 0·31." Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in slight excess at Bhuj, Deesa and Neemuch; the minimum is in defect at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0.18," Saugor 0·29," Hoshangabad 0·67," Khandwa 0·50," Akola 0·16," Amraoti 0·51," Raipur 0·87" and Chanda 0·56." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·50," Ratnagari 0·46," Mormugao 0·83" and Karwar 1·21." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are nearly normal. Maximum temperarure is in slight defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·41" of rain and Hyderabad 0·43." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread on the West Coast of the Peninsula, in the southern half of Kathiawar and the central parts of the country. Local rain has fallen in Gujarat, east Rajputana, the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras Coast. There has been an extension of rainfall into Gujarat and Kathiawar. Precipitation has decreased in the south Konkan. The area of low pressure appears to be lying to-day off the north Konkan Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in the central parts of the country. Some showers may occur in Gujarat, Kathiawar, and in the southern half of the Deccan and Hyderabad.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ALLEGED FORGED WILL.

Four Arrests Made.

UNDER warrants issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., arrested yesterday Framji Maneckji Umrigar and Krishna Dewji in connection with an alleged forged will.

In consequence of certain information alleged to have been given by the second accused, Inspector Barocha of the C.I.D., was sent to Kirkee and he has there arrested Chandribai, a Hindu woman, and Baba Sobana, another Hindu.

From inquiries, it appears that on or about the 25th July last, Kashibai, widow of one Jankidass Maniram, died leaving as her heirs two widows of her pre-deceased sons and her adopted son Baba Sobana, the fourth accused. She left behind her landed property valued about Rs. 6,000 and several gold ornaments.

It is alleged that the second accused was living in Kashibai's house as her tenant, while the first accused was on visiting terms with her. The third accused Chandribai and the fourth accused Baba were living with Kashibai at the time of her death. Some time before her death, Kashibai is said to have expressed a desire to sell her house and this fact was mentioned to the first accused who, it is alleged, got an agreement made whereby his wife Shirinbai agreed to purchase it for Rs. 5,000. The document recites that Rs. 200 have been paid as earnest money which sum, it is now alleged, was never paid. Some time after Kashibai's death, the police allege that the accused prepared a false will purporting to have been made on the 7th July last. In the preparation of that will, alleged to have been executed on the 1st August last, the third accused Chandribai, it is alleged, falsely represented to the attesting witnesses that she was Kashibai. This she is said to have done under instructions from the first accused. At the time the will is said to have been executed, it is said that Chandrabai had covered her face and body with a blanket. By this will, the first two accused have been appointed executors of Kashibai's estate on a remuneration of Rs. 300 each.

In the application for probate of this will, a schedule is attached of the creditors of the deceased, wherein is entered a promissory note of Rs. 1,400 purporting to have been passed by the deceased in favour of one Dadabhai Fardoonji on the 15th September 1909. This note purports to have been subsequently transferred to the name of one Bachoobai, a near relation of the first accused. The police allege that this document is also a fabricated one, having been prepared only about two or three months ago and the monies mentioned in the note had never been paid to Kashibai. They further allege that at the date of this note, Dadabhai was in insolvent circumstances and could not have advanced this sum.

The accused will be placed on their trial this morning.

This will be the first will forgery case in Bombay since the arrest of several natives by Mr. Brewin, late Superintendent of the Bombay Police. The only accused in jail now in connection with that case is Sanjana Barrister, whose sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment expires shortly.

MY PALM LEAF HUT.

I

I have lived in many places,
Usually quite alone,
Not conducive to the comforts
Or refinement of a home.

II

But I never struck a nicer
Place than this upon the sea;
For which I am much beholden
To the decimating flea.

III

When that truly deadly peril
Uninvited came to stay,
It occurred to me I'd better
Leave my house without delay.

IV

Truth compels me to admit that
In the day-time it is hot;
Having said which I can bring no
Other charge against this spot.

V

In this liquefying season
It is really quite a treat,
To sit out upon the foreshore
Listening to the soothing beat

VI

Of the waves, so softly lapping,
Lulling you to gentle sleep,
Breaking on your waking ear when
Rosy morn begins to peep.

VII

Butchers' Island—Elephanta
Further off the breezy heights
Of Trombay expand before me,
And at night time Bombay's lights,

VIII

Undisturbed by midnight concerts
Of a somewhat doubtful kind,
And a heap of minor drawbacks
One so easily can find

IX

In a hot congested city
Redolent of ceaseless strife.
Here, I live in deep contentment,
Just the simplest form of life.

W. F. M.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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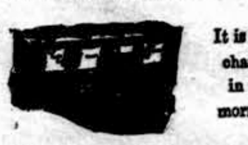
Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c. "FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.



It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British-make.

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Tired Feeling?

Prof. JAMES' Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

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ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

It's a Bad Sign

when you have that obstinate, lingering cough which will not be shaken off.

There is no cough at any stage, whether old or young, but what needs attention. A cough soon wrecks a strong constitution, soon makes one helpless, in fact a cough is a very dangerous ailment, yet many hardly notice a cough. The way to cure bronchitis and chest colds is to apply Little's Oriental Balm.

Rub it well into the chest and back. It penetrates immediately to the inflamed parts. It stops the pain and drives out the inflammation. The cough, the hoarseness, the tightness across the chest go away. Shivering, feverish flushes and difficult breathing all cease. Expectoration of mucous matter is stopped.

It cures every case where a cure is possible. It often cures when nothing else will. Can any body afford to be without it in the house all the time? Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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To be obtained of all Druggists. Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain H. Manley arrived here yesterday from Busreh, June 4 via Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka 759 tons Captain W. Moxen arrived here on Saturday from Karachi June 8, with mails a general cargo. and passengers.

The steamer Clavaresk 2,441 tons, Captain R W. Taylor arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta May 27, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Inverness, 2,401 tons, Captain of G Venus arrived here yesterda from Calcutta May 29, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umta, 3,491 tons Captain R. Phillips sailed on Saturday, for Australian ports via Calcutta with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons Captain L. Y. Archdeacon, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette 2,391 tons Captain H. G. H. Lewellin sailed on Saturday for Aden with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Culna, 3,963 tons Captain J Farquharson, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp &c with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Asama 2,705 tons Captain W. H. Hume, arrived here on Friday evening from Buenos Aeres April 29 via Durbande with ballast.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf 2,325 tons Captain F Hill arrived here on Saturday from Mekindam, May 25 with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

The steamer Coniscliffe, 2,485 tons Captain C. Pottinger arrived here on Saturday from Portsaid May 27 with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ismaila 3,381 tons Captain J. K. Rose sailed on Saturday for Rangoon with ballast.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nizam 2,041 tons Captain J H Benson, sailed on Saturday for Kobe via Sahang, with ballast.

The steamer Alexandra, 2,483 tons, Captain J Waters sailed on Saturday for Genoa and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steamer Kilkerran 2,413 tons Captain H. E. Purdon will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 9th June should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Northbrook...B H Jones ......R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Com'r...G V Forteath...RI Marine
R I M S Palinurus ......Lt W Taylor ......Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 10.

Asama......2705 Hume......T Morrison and Co
Banca......3794 Col yer......P & O Co
Bahadur......2936 Mackinnon......T Morrison & Co
Claverley......2449 Kragh......T Morrison & Co
Coniscliffe......2485 Pottinger...W & A Graham & Co
Daltonhall......2264 Gorst......
Fife......2494 Harrison......T Morrison & Co
Gymeric......2558 Williams......E Tajbhoy
Galles......555 Wratt......
Galavale......2141 Scarf...W & A Graham & Co
Lhasa......950 McDiarmid...N F...N F...M M & Co
Lindula......2183 Cutbush......M M & Co
Manzanca......805 Kaesmurin......M M & Co
Marienfels......3590 Satthart...W & A Graham & Co
Markgraf......2325 Hill......A Strandes...& Co
Norkoowa......1074 Hugo......M M & Co
Pundua......2126 Dagge......M M & Co
Querimba......4937 Smith......M M & Co
Rokeby......2455 Sheldrake......
Shah Jehan......2566 Born......Shah S N Co
Saifi......502 McBean......A M Jiwanji & Co
Scharzfels......3233 Siebji...W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Itinda	3397	Goss	Rangoon	13-6	M M & Co
C&B Clan Shaw	2501	Hunter	Dunkirk	24-6	J Finlay & Co
D&E Umvolosi	1906	Kessler	London	19-6	W & A Graham & Co
F Bahadur	2936	Mackinnon	Calcutta	13-6	T Morrison & Co
G Naseri	912	Watson	Jeddah	12-6	B & P S N Co
H Capri	2718	Figari	Hongkong	16-6	Rubattino Line
K Baron Cawdar	2764	Fullerton	Dunkirk	12-6	W & A Graham & Co
M Killkerran	2412	Purdon	Dunkirk	12-6	J Mackintosh & Co
N Civilian	4531	Lord	Liverpool	13-6	W & A Graham & Co
P Daylight (ship)	3598	Byde	Baltimore	21-6	S Oil Co
Q Belle of France	2459	Cargill	Calcutta	12-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
2 Olymphia	3269	Mitchell	Liverpool	21-6	W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino	2619	Mancini	Genoa	15-6	Rubattino Line
4 Colombo Maru	2920	Slater	Kobe	16-6	N Y Kaisha
5 Mashona	2665	Isbister	Antwerp	17-6	W & A Graham & Co
7 Clan Sinclair	3250	Smith	Antwerp	20-6	W & A Graham & Co
8 Gransbergen	3157	Goot	Rotterdam	14-6	T Morrison & Co
9 Neuenfels	3541	Denker	Hamburg	13-6	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Toronto	3918	Pickering	Karachi	17-6	J Finlay & Co
12&13 Caledonia	3429	Hayward	London	17-6	P & O Co
15 Dargai	2297	Murray	Port Said for order	13-6	J M & Co
16 Stagpool	2991	Campbell	Marseilles	21-6	W& A Graham & Co

H W P D

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Courland	760	Ebrahim	N F	N F	B S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Fakira	N F	N F	B S N Co
Satranji	547	Hossein	N F	N F	B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
9	Asama	Hume	B Aires, Apr 29
	Markgraf	Hill	M'dam, May 25
	Coniscliffe	Pottinger	P Said, May 27
10	Dwarka	Moxon	Karachi, June 8
	Claveresk	Taylor	Calcutta, May 27
11	Inverness	Venus	Calcutta, May 29
	Dumra	Manley	Busreh, June 4

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Culna	Farquharson	Antwerp, &c
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Umta	Phillips	Calcutta, &c
	Queda	Archdeacon	Calcutta, &c
	Ismaila	Rose	Rangoon
	Nizam	Benson	Kobe, &c
	Alexandra	Waters	Dunkirk, &c

The steamer Kilkerran, Purdon, for Dunkirk, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Coniscliffe, for Liverpool, &c.
" Asama, for Antwerp, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Nippon, from Trieste, left Aden on the 9th instant and is due here on the 16th instant evening.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL.

Bombay, 12th June.

446. Musketry—Rifle Club—The Corps Ranges at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the Rifle Club for Matches 4, 7, 8, and 9 on Thursday 22nd and Sunday 25th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a m.

447. The Miniature Range, Carnac Road, will be open for matches 7, 8, and 9 on Thursday 15th and Saturday 24th instant.
Hours—24th 7 to 9 a m
Hours—15th 2 to 5 p m.

E. G. J. BYLNE, Captain
Adjt. B. V. R.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins).	3 12 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 12 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 2 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 12 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 12th June, 1911.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

The soldiers and civilians who have served in the North-West Frontier Province of India must agree with Dr. Merk in his verdict on that division, that though the youngest but one of the provinces of British India and the smallest, it is not by any means the least interesting. It is easy to understand that a tract which required fifty-six military expeditions within a period of sixty years to quell the picturesque but mortal disorder that seems to be the life of its hill-tribes, cannot be dull or monotonous. The Frontier Province is unique in being ready to provide a chance of active service at any moment, so petulant and irresponsibly independent of all law and order are its hill-men when the fancy seizes them. Expeditions have certainly become less frequent; they have even dwindled from forty in thirty years to two in ten, and these two were mere "week-end wars," so that Dr. Merk may be justified in the hope that "the patient and steady work of sixty years has not been without result," though the prospect is not yet that of perfect peace. Looking back through the ages, the lecturer reminded his audience of the classic days of that part of India, how through its formidable gates Asian shepherds and cultivators poured in to rescue the country from the dark Dravidians, who had apparently neglected the opportunities they had long enjoyed of exploiting the resources of the land, and progressing in skill and industry. The newcomers founded an ancient and enduring civilisation which was not without its influence on the Western world. Its monuments and institutions were not overthrown when over the north-west passes came Alexander the Great and Baber, no less great. These conquerors, wise in their generation, did not deal destruction along their path to glory, though they sedulously and successively built up their power and firmly substituted ther government for that which they found, and adopted the laws of the land they had subjugated. For 200 years the Greeks remained in Northern India, exerting considerable influence on the sculpture and architecture of the country, but effecting little or no change in the habits and customs of the people.

Following the Greeks, came Huns, Scythians and Khushan from the north, but they, like their predecessors, adopted the civilisation they found. The roads, monuments, the busy towns, the elaborate and beautiful shrines, the immense monasteries, constructed during these centuries proved that the people must have lived in peace and prosperity undea their different rulers from before Alexander's time down to the year 950 A.D. It was after this period that blood-thirsty hordes, under ruthless leaders, passed through the Province on their way to work hideous ruin in India. But it is not historical associations alone that interest the resident or traveller in the Frontier Province. The scenery is as diverse as the inhabitants whose wild and martial character exercised all the skill and courage of Nicholson, Edwardes, Reynell Taylor and many more, some of whom lost their lives in the effort to bring to the desperate Pathan a due regard for the rights of others. The memory of the gallant deeds of these heroes and the possibility that he may be called on to emulate them, must make the life of a frontiersman anything but a dull round. The post, as Dr. Merk says, is not exactly a bed of roses but there is always something to fire the imagination. The administrator has no small task; he has to study too different forms of jurisdiction and to manage a country almost twice as long as it is broad. This latter condition needs rapid means of communication, and for this an extension of the railway is in course of construction. For the other difficulty time and conciliatory methods seem to Dr Merk the best solvents. A considerable part of the Province is up in the clouds, or 25,000 feet above sea-level, while more of it is only 400 feet high, with this alignment there is every kind of climate, of vegetation and of physical aspect. The Chitral ranges with their eternal snows and great lone passes give place to the fertile valleys enclosed by Bajour, Dir, Swat, Baner and Hazara, while again there is the Indus plain and the wild and rugged hills bordering it, with their precipices, cliffs and inaccessible glens, the tract south of Kurram and Kohat which Baber defined as dismal "an ugly and worthless country," but which Dr. Merk insists has a beauty all its own when spring decks it out.

The Province is fitfully watered by four rivers. By the time they reach the southern portion they have ceased to be perennial. They more than suffice during the rains and after the melting of the snows, but the affluents of the Indus like the true Arab steed, knew no pace between a walk and a gallop. They are at one time dry water courses or again come down in terrific spates that wash away all before them. The rainfall varies in the different parts and makes cultivation a most precarious process. Of the 13,000 square miles in the British district only about 4,500 are cultivated, so deficient is the rainfall and insufficient the irrigation. Hazara, having an abundant rainfall, all its own, is the most fertile region. The Swat-Cabul river and Paharpur canals do all that they can for the rest of the country, and these canals are the work of the British Government. A magnificent piece of engineering is now in course of execution that will benefit a huge tract. The Swat river is being tapped in Swat itself, and the water will be carried through a long tunnel right under the Malakhand pass. An electric installation of 20,000 horse power, operated by the fall of the river, will in time turn the water to use for industrial enterprise. The canal should be finished in four years. Irrigation is wonderfully regulated wherever the pressure of population on the canal lands is heavy; the rules are intricate, but practical, just and efficient, going even into such minutiæ as the very hour at which a man may water his field. This is the more surprising, for the men who can be thus controlled when it is a question of irrigation, are the most quarrelsome and cantankerous possible. But the common need for water compelled them to evolve rigorous rules for the common good and to follow them peacefully under British administration, though there was incessant sniping and battles in Moghul and Sikh times during the season of irrigating the fields. Strange to say, famine has never afflicted the Frontier Province for what irrigation it possesses is permanent, and the inhabitants being enterprising, go off in search of a living elsewhere sooner than remain unfed at home. Fruit culture has developed much of late years, the railway helping much in this progress, until now nearly 4,000 tons of fine fruit are exported yearly. A hopeful instance of the change that can he worked in the spirit of the people is the construction of the road through the Kohat pass, which the inhabitants resisted for years in the belief that the road would put an end to their independence, but at last, through the personal influence of an officer whom the Pathans trusted, they accepted the road, and now, instead of having to negotiate the boulders of a torrent bed through the pass, a motor runs over a smooth metalled way from Peshawar to Kohat and the people are quite content.

DOCTORS AND THE INSURANCE BILL. The chorus of welcome, which greeted Mr. Lloyd-George's Insurance Bill having subsided, it has now reached the stage, when the process of picking it to pieces commences. The thousand and one points of detail, on which sectional interests clash, are being discovered, and already their amendment or deletion is being urged upon the Government. Among the first to voice its objections has been the medical profession, and these perhaps are based on broader grounds than others, which will be heard of later. Generally, the profession fears a lowering of fees, and individually medical practitioners foresee the transference of a body of their *clientele* to some other doctor, who is fortunate enough to obtain an appointment for which they are not chosen. Supposing, they say, a doctor is not selected for appointment under the scheme, this would mean that his patients would be compelled to become the patients of others, under penalty of losing, as regards medical attendance, the benefits for which they would have paid their premium. It is suggested that the difficulty might be met if the contributors to the State scheme were permitted to choose their own doctors. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has hinted since the Bill was introduced, that panels of doctors might be drawn up. But a general panel would not meet the case, so it is urged, if the remuneration that is to be given to the doctors is to be less than the fees, which the patients have been accustomed to pay. It is argued that under the Bill a large proportion of working people, who have been able and willing, in the past, to pay their ordinary doctors' fees without joining a friendly society, are to be forced to accept from a State system benefits, which they do not need, while on the other hand they are not to be assisted to obtain—except as regards tuberculosis—the special medical or surgical treatment which they have not been able to provide for themselves. This is a point in the Bill which it is suggested should be remedied either by reducing the limit of income, below which wage-earners come into the scheme, or by making the remuneration of the doctors higher than it would be if they had only the needy classes to deal with. Again, at least amongst a section of the medical profession, there is a strong prejudice against handing over the administration of the scheme to the friendly societies. This means a very great extension of the work of friendly societies, and the profession is unwilling to undertake this at the same rates of remuneration, which many of the societies have offered in the past. It is felt that in many instances these have been too low. It is true that very many doctors have done much ungrudging work for small pay for friendly societies, but in many instances such work was only a lesser part of their practice, and was done at a low rate from a charitable recognition of the fact that the patients were mainly of a class which could not afford to pay more. Now there will be brought under the scope of the friendly societies the artisan and clerical classes, who have been accustomed to pay the doctor at a more adequate rate. It must be admitted that the creation of such serious objections by the medical profession is a pronounced defect in the Bill, for so much of its success will depend on the sympathetic co-operation of that profession. Obviously, something must be done to remove it, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Lloyd George will have to recast his financial provisions.

THE POLO TEST MATCHES. The British team have to leave the Polo Cup still on the further side of the Atlantic, for, after the fastest and most desperate game which, according to American critics, has ever been played in their country, they have been defeated in the second match by four and a half goals to three and a half the same close scoring with which the first game ended. There will be keen disappointment throughout the United Kingdom and India. At the same time the visit of the British team has been by no means fruitless. They have fully justified their challenge and have vindicated the reputation of British polo, rehabilitating it to the position it held before the hollow victories of the American team in 1909. Even if the Englishmen have failed to win the rubber or even to win a match, they have forced the Americans to produce the most brilliant form, which their countrymen have ever witnessed, in order to maintain their pre-eminence. Reuter's reports give a distinct impression that the team only lost by inferiority of ponies. In the first match the Englishmen, considered apart from their mounts, appeared to have been even better than their opponents. In the second match they seem to have been at least as good. During the first four periods, the home team played together more effectively, but later on the challengers put up a marvellously solid defence, while the game was frequently relieved by flashes of brilliant forward play by Captain Cheape and Mr. Edwards on both occasions. However, on both occasions the excellence of the American ponies is specially mentioned. In the first match we were distinctly told that they were superior, while the report of Friday's game mentions their speed and shows that towards the end they had worn out the British mounts. The lesson, therefore, is that while we have men who are good enough, we must improve our class of pony before we can expect to get the Cup back. To so high a pitch of excellence do the Americans seem to have brought their polo ponies, that it will probably take several seasons for the British to equal them in this respect, but so long as a British side has been able to put up such a close fight, there is always a chance of success, and we hope it will be possible to make another attempt to bring back the Cup next year.

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM. When the All-India Cricket team left Bombay for England, it was declared that the tour was being undertaken, not with the idea of sustaining a claim to first class status, but as an educational venture. It was hoped, of course, that all the matches arranged would not be lost, but actual success on the field was not to be regarded as of primary importance. It is as well that this sporting view was taken, for the team in their first three engagements—Oxford University, South Wales and the M. C. C.—have sustained crushing defeats. Let it be borne in mind, however, that two of these sides were first-class, while South Wales, though strictly speaking not coming within that category, borders upon it. It cannot be denied, of course, that the extent of the defeats has been a disappointment, but as a counterpoise to this we have the excellent batting form displayed by Meherhomji and Mulla, while in the other department, bowling, it was no mean performance to dismiss the Oxford eleven for a total of less than 300 runs. Taken altogether, the Indian sportsmen need not be ashamed or dismayed. If they will realize that they can be as great in defeat as in victory, there need be no fear of the ultimate success of their mission and the further development of the already strong sporting instinct in this country.

The Government of Bombay has assembled in Poona and the people are coming down from the surrounding hill stations.

Reuter cables that Mr. Walter Savill, of Messrs. Shaw, Savill and the Albion Co., who died recently, left £1,620,101.

The Multan Hindu Sabha has cordially supported the Elementary Education Bill.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Srinagar at 9·45 on Friday morning, lasting several seconds; no damage was done.

Allahabad is experiencing abnormally hot days. Cases of heat apoplexy have been prevalent for some time.

A telegram from Rangoon states that Mr. A. Rose, British Consul at Tengyueh, leaves shortly for Simla.

Mr. MacLeod, Chief Engineer of the United Provinces, is about to retire from the service, when Mr. Nethersole will probably succeed him.

Mr. R. E. Arbuthnot, I.C.S., Revenue Secretary to the Burma Government, has been appointed a member of the local Legislative Council, in place of the Hon'ble G. F. Arnold resigned.

The President and members of the Railway Board will leave on monsoon tours next month. Sir T. R. Wynne will revisit Delhi, in connection with his duties with the Durbar Committee. Mr. Finney will visit Calcutta, Nagpur, and Bombay.

The draft Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and salt revenue is being circulated to the local administrations by the Government of India for an expression of opinion.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE AVIATION DISASTER.

Anglo-German Relations.

ANARCHY IN MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, May 27.

A terrible disaster occurred at Issy les Moulineaux, near Paris early on Sunday morning. M. Berteaux, Minister of War, was killed and M. Monis, the Premier, was badly injured by the fall of an aeroplane at the start of the race to Madrid, which they were watching. The great international flying contest from Paris to Madrid, was organised by the "Petit Parisien" and the Prime Minister, who is also Minister of the Interior, bruised, disabled, with his face one horrible wound, and a triple complicated fracture of his right leg, was carried away, in what was assumed at the first moment, to be a dying condition from the field, at Issy-les-Moulineaux, where more than 100,000 people had assembled since daybreak to see the departure of the twenty-nine competitors in the race. But a few moments before the head of the Government, M. Monis, had arrived and had shaken hands with M. Berteaux, the strong, healthy Minister for War, who had got up at an early hour to do what he considered his duty towards the encouragement of aviation and the conquest of the air, on which high military hopes were staked. In an instant the great aviation festival, on which the sun shone gloriously and in which all Paris seemed to be participating, was changed into a tragedy. An aeroplane which had got out of hand swooped down on the official group, and before it was wrecked its propeller, still whirling round, had time to deal fearful and fatal blows to the right and left. The two Ministers were the first to be knocked down. The arm of one of them was hurled into the field, completely severed from the body, and half a dozen men were lying on the ground. Ambulances and doctors, who quickly flew to the spot, supplied all the human relief that could be afforded; but even before the rescuers were aware of it the Minister for War died in an ambulance, while the Prime Minister was placed, tenderly and carefully, in another.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT.

M. Train, who was carrying a passenger with him and, who, perhaps, had his difficulties increased by the additional weight, had just completed one tour of the field when he tried to return to his shed, as the motor did not seem to be working. He flew over the hangar of the Astra firm, but found his way to a landing barred by a small detachment of Cuirassiers crossing the field at a trot. He was at a height of about 75ft. but coming down at an angle, and as he seemed to be heading directly for the Cuirassiers there was a horrified exclamation on all sides that a catastrophe would follow. He was seen making desperate efforts to avoid darting into the riders, and a sigh of relief went up when it was observed that he had just succeeded in skimming over their heads. But the effort seemed to have exhausted him for the apparatus now got completely out of hand. Beyond the Cuirassiers was the official group. He gave a jerk to the levers, the aeroplane failed to answer at once, and crashed full tilt into the group, turning over as it fell, and it was wrecked. There was evidently no time to reflect. The motor was still going, and the propeller, as the machine dashed to the ground, was flying round with terrific speed. One of the blades must have struck M. Berteaux just above one shoulder, hitting him on the neck and tearing off the arm as it swung round again. Another blade seemed to have struck the Prime Minister, just grazing his face, and both were hurled back, while several other persons in the group were knocked down in a cloud of dust, and lay stunned by the shock. The aeroplane, as it went over, came to a sudden stop, and seemed to fall to pieces, bits of it scattering about over the ground. A thrill of horror went through the spectators. A catastrophe had surely happened, and those who were nearest rushed to the scene. An ambulance hurried from one of the sheds, and automobiles from different parts of the ground put on speed and came to the rescue. One of the first to help was Dr. Grunberg, of the ambulance service of the Underground Railway. M. Berteaux was lying on the ground without a sign of life. He was raised up and placed in an ambulance, which drove off hurriedly towards the field hospital. Before it reached the shed the doctor declared that he was dead. His left arm, which had been cut off, was found afterwards some distance from the wrecked aeroplane. It was carried to the shed and laid beside his corpse.

PRIME MINISTER'S INJURIES.

M. Monis was meanwhile attended to by others, who found himself able to speak, but with his face horribly cut and bruised and his right leg fractured. He was carried away in another automobile and given first aid at the ambulance shed. His son, M. Antoine Monis, had also been knocked down, and was placed in another ambulance. Fortunately, his injuries are not so serious. He complained of pain in his leg which it was thought at first was broken; but on examination it was found to be only severely bruised, and the bones are intact. M. Henry Deutsch de la Meurthe, who was also knocked over, was raised up by his friends and taken in an automobile to the Boucicaut Hospital, where, happily, his injuries also were found to consist only of bruises and nervous prostration from the shock. He was afterwards taken in the automobile of M. Kapferer to his own home. The aviator, M. Train, the unwilling cause of this terrible accident, himself had a shock, but rapidly recovered, as well as his passenger and he was able to walk to his shed. But when he knew of the full extent of the disaster he broke into tears and was on the verge of despair. The spectators around the field, realising that something terrible had happened, became excited. They broke through all the barriers, and thousands of them rushed across the field and tried to get near the scene of the disaster. A disgraceful panic followed when the Cuirassiers and soldiers tried to drive them back. Men were hustled off their feet. Some whirled their sticks frantically over the heads of others, and a number of them sustained bruises and various injuries. The field was finally cleared, and M. Lepine, who had himself had a miraculous escape, conferred with M. Dupuy and the other organisers of the contest, and decided that the race was at an end. No more starts were to be made, and word was sent to Angouleme and places along the road to stop those men who had already started.

FRENCH CABINET.

There was a Cabinet Council on Tuesday at the Elysee, at which it was decided that no member of the Government should, during an entire month, take part in any ceremony of the nature of a fete, and that Ministers should meet again on Saturday, the day after the funeral of M. Berteaux, to settle the appointment of his successor at the Ministry of War. The brief sitting was entirely devoted to the memory of M. Berteaux, M. Henri Brisson, the President of the House delivered a touching address, in which he spoke of the dead Minister as an old and valued friend, and traced his political career, adding an eloquent reference to what is passing in Morocco. "The painful duty which I have just fulfilled cannot make me forget that I have another duty to perform, that of addressing the tribute of the Chamber to the French soldiers who are valiantly struggling in Morocco. We bow with respect before those who have succumbed, and we express our warmest sympathy to their families. The tribute of our admiration goes out to these sons of France who are bearing her flag so well amid the many obstacles created by Nature and by man." After the loud applause with which these patriotic words were greeted had died away, M. Perrier, Minister of Justice, thanked M. Brisson for his kind address and said that the Chamber would certainly associate itself with this mark of sympathy by voting the credit for a national funeral. M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, submitted the credit of 12,000f (about £480) for adoption, and it was passed, by 491 out of 492 votes. Then the house rose in sign of mourning adjourning until Monday.

RUE EDOUARD VII.

In about three weeks' time the last houses in the way will have been pulled down for the new Rue Edouard VII., which is to start from the Boulevard des Capucines, and, by making a bend and a right angle, to open into the Rue de Caumartin. The boulevard end of the new street has been cleared for some weeks past, and foundations are being laid. According to the promises of the architects, the Rue Edouard VII. is to be something new in Paris and will become the centre of the Parisian West-end, which, as in the case of all European capitals, steadily moves more and more westwards. The street, to begin with, will be entirely private property. The pavement of the footpaths is to be of marble, "as in Venice." At the bend is to be a garden, and in the midst of it a statue of King Edward. Who the sculptor of this monument will be is not stated. Glass roofs will put out over the pavement, shielding foot passengers from rain or sun along the whole length of the street. The newest kind of international hotels, two or three in number, will be built, with doors on the Rue Edouard VII., and the shops will be the best in Paris. The ambition of the Edward VII Street of Paris evidently is to cut out the Rue de la Paix. It will be opened to traffic in two years' time or less. Finally, the most remarkable feature of the Rue Edouard VII will be that, being a private road, it will be "entirely and strictly policed by private policemen." These, about twenty in number will be, it seems, all brought over from London. Presumably they will be retired constables, and will occupy about the same position here as stalwart and magnificent commissionaries do in London. Twenty pleasant posts, with, it may be supposed, nice uniforms will therefore soon be offered to London policemen who think they might like to settle on the boulevards. They must, however be warned that they will be expected to "speak English, Italian and German perfectly"—rather a large order, perhaps, for a retired constable. They will also have to know "French enough to make themselves understood." Apparently no more French than that is required nowadays on the cosmopolitan Paris boulevards. Would be private policemen of the Rue Edouard VII. have about two years in which to qualify themselves by learning Italian, German and the little French needed in Paris.

GERMAN EMPEROR.

The Emperor William, who returned to Potsdam on Tuesday morning, after a prolonged absence, which commenced with his journey to Corfu, seems to have brought back the pleasantest impressions of his visit to England. He is understood repeatedly to have expressed to his entourage the pleasure which his experiences in London afforded him, and to have been astounded when rumours were brought to his notice, according to which coolness had shown itself between King George and himself. A telegram from Cologne, where his Majesty amid great general rejoicings opened a new railway bridge across the Rhine, and unveiled a monument to the Emperor Frederick speaks of him as having been in "astonishingly good spirits." He repeatedly shouted to the chauffeur who drove him through the town, "Slowly, slowly !" both that he himself might see more of the profusely-decorated streets and that he might be more plainly visible to the dense crowds that filled them. Thanking the choral society which welcomed him with song, he said: "Wine seems to be an excellent lubricant for the throat. Stick to it." When the representatives of handicrafts were presented to him he greeted them with jocular remarks appropriate to their trades. To the master of the Clockmakers' Guild he used the proverb, "A happy man never hears the clock strike." Some significance is attached to the only phrase in his speech which approached the region of international politics, and in which he spoke of the "peaceable sceptre of the Hohenzollerns." From this it is inferred in some quarter that the Emperor has brought back with him from England an optimistic view of the international outlook. Certain remarks attributed to the Emperor by an English weekly paper, and said to have been uttered in conversation with an artist, are semi-officially declared to be absolutely devoid of authenticity.

MOORISH ANARCHY.

Everybody is asking what the French intend doing, and, while some affirm that they will remain at Fez, others aver that they will abandon the capital. It is interesting to know the French programme. The advance on Fez was made at the Sultan's request, and with the approbation of all the signatory Powers to the Algeciras Treaty who approved the Anglo-French Agreement, which was ratified by the Franco-Spanish Agreement and by the Franco-German Agreement. France has done nothing more than to make use of the rights conferred upon her by the Anglo-French Agreement in lending the Sultan her entire moral and material support with the object of re-establishing order in the empire, and thus permitting Europe to develop her economic interests under an open-door policy. France does not want to remain at Fez. The Sultan will send letters to all the Kabyles, informing them that France has sent her troops to Fez in order to strengthen the Sultan's authority, thus preventing the destruction of the Shereefian Empire by civil wars. He will declare in these letters his decision to introduce and establish in Morocco a system of European progress compatible with Islamism, and will recommend the Kabyles to lay down their arms, also offering to impose fixed taxes and thus prevent the intolerable abuse by the local Governors. These letters will be read in the market-place of the entire empire. The Sultan, following General Moinier's advice, will call upon the principal kaids of the rebel Kabyles with the object of discussing the future regime, and articles will be signed fixing the amount payable every year as an Imperial tax. He will also pardon the rebel leaders. The French authorities consider that a stay in Fez of five or six weeks will suffice. It is almost certain that during the period M. Regnault will go there to negotiate with the Sultan regarding several outstanding matters awaiting decision. While General Moinier is in Fez, a strong force of Goumiers, commanded by French officers will be formed, which will afterwards remain to guarantee tranquillity. Various military works will also be undertaken on the hills around Fez with the object of checking any possible fresh attacks in future.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

There is no foundation for the report that Great Britain had joined Russia in making representations to Turkey regarding the situation on the Montenegrin Frontier. His Majesty's Government, it is added, has not made representations of any sort to the Porte in regard to the matter. The unrest which has prevailed more or less in the Balkan Peninsula, ever since the Austrian annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, has at last once been brought to a crisis. The Russian Note, or, as it is called, "instructions" to M. Charikoff, at Constantinople, was a complete surprise to the foreign diplomatists at St. Petersburg. One of their number, representing one of the Balkan States, therefore, closely interested, declares that it was totally unexpected by all his colleagues, as well as by himself. The suddenness of it is explained by the receipt of an alarming despatch on Monday from the Russian Minister at Cettinje, M. Arsenieff, who, it is suggested, may have been unduly influenced by panic at the Montenegrin Court. In this way he may have exaggerated the dangers of the situation. In any case the Russian communication to the Porte is couched in such very categorical terms that it at once brings the Near Eastern question again to the front. Turkey will feel herself obliged to reply in the same categorical tone, but the Russian Press points out that, whatever its form, Turkey's answer must be a favourable one. The "Novoye Vremya" says that, in spite of the friendliness and assistance shown to Turkey by Russia since the deposition of Abdul Hamid, the Ottoman Power has forgotten nothing and learned nothing. These open preparations to fall foul of Montenegro prove that no change whatever has taken place in the traditional policy of the Turks. Russia is simple warning Turkey against mad adventures, which may end in obliterating her from the map of Europe.

The Russian Note to the Porte has, on account of its categorical form, caused much sensation here. It is, nevertheless, quietly discussed, and it is declared in authoritative quarters that Austria regards it as an internal question for Montenegro to make such arrangements on her frontier as may be necessary to preserve her neutrality. As regards Turkey, the opinion is firmly held here that the Ottoman Government entertains no intention of foreign aggression and certainly has no idea of commencing a war with Montenegro.

It is reported, says *the Pioneer*, that an automatic rifle is on the point of being issued experimentally to certain infantry regiments of the Italian army. The authorities have been trying various patterns of late years, both of home and foreign design, without any satisfactory results. This new type is the invention of an Italian officer. The mechanism is said to be characterised by its extreme simplicity and to have the further great advantage of being capable of adaptation to the existing rifle. The details are as yet strictly secret.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

SPANISH TROOPS OCCUPY LARACHE.

International Complications Feared.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 9.

It is officially stated in Madrid that the French have entered Mequinez after some fighting, in which heavy losses were sustained on both sides. Mulai-zin was made prisoner.

LATER.

The Spanish troops, which have been in the harbour at Larache on board the troopships occupied the town yesterday, apparently owing to a somewhat harmless Moorish raid upon Alcazar.

Every Spanish advance under the impulsion of public opinion and of the military party in Spain, causes anxiety to France, as tending to complicate the international situation, and enable Germany to interpose with demands of her own.

MADRID, JUNE 10.

Spain has informed the Powers of her landing at Larache, and states that the Moorish administration will be retained.

The Spanish Press hopes that the Powers will not oppose the disinterested mission, which Spain is carrying out as her share of the Algeciras Act.

The French newspapers unanimously regret the Spanish landing at Larache. They consider that Spain's reason for that step was a mere pretext for a hasty and hostile action, which may possibly compromise the peace of Europe.

TANGIER, JUNE 11.

Five hundred Spanish troops occupied Alcazar on June 10th, meeting with no resistance. On the contrary they were well received.

French newspapers continue to publish most lively protests against the Spanish action and even foreshadow temporary rupture of diplomatic relations.

Fierce Attack by Berbers.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

A telegram from Fez, dated the 5th instant, states that Berbers attacked the French camp on the previous evening. They were repulsed by the artillery with heavy loss. On the following morning, three columns marched out in the direction of Sefrou, and were ferociously attacked, almost immediately, by six thousand Berbers. They were dispersed by artillery with heavy loss.

DOCK STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

American Liner Delayed.

LONDON, JUNE 10

A coal-porters' strike at Southampton has delayed the sailing the of the American liner "St. Paul" till next week. Other liners sailed at their rescheduled times. The sailing of the "Kenilworth Castle" for the Cape was not affected.

The crew of the White Star liner "Olympic," which vessel is to start on her maiden voyage on the 14th instant, have refused to sign on unless their wages are increased.

Grave developments are feared.

The painters, engaged to prepare the transports for the Coronation review, have struck, refusing an offer of 4s. a week extra.

Final Appeal to Owners.

Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of the Sailors' Union, has issued a final appeal to shipowners for a conciliation board to discuss the seamen's claims before resorting to a strike, and pointing out the disastrous and far-reaching effect of a strike.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The outlook at Southampton is serious. A dozen liners are unable to coal. The "Balmoral Castle" coaled at Madeira; therefore she is able to make the next outward trip.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Oxford Honours the Premiers.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Imperial Conference, to-day, at which Mr. Burns was present, re-affirmed its resolution of 1907, that the Government and the Motherland should encourage emigration to the Dominions rather than to foreign countries.

The Conference then adjourned until Monday.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The delegates to the Imperial Conference motored to Oxford this morning.

There was a large gathering at Oxford to-day, when honorary degrees were conferred upon General Botha, Sir Joseph Ward, and Sir E. P. Morris.

Dr. Goudy, introducing the recipients of the honour, said that General Botha would go down to posterity universally recognised as a great general, formerly one of our most honourable foes, now one of our staunchest friends.

DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH POLICEMEN.

Three Constables Shot Dead.

BERLIN, JUNE 11.

Three policemen, who were attempting to arrest a man charged with assault, were shot dead by the latter with a Browning pistol in the Friedricherasse. The murderer committed suicide.

INTERNATIONAL POLO CUP.

America Retains the Trophy.

ENGLISHMEN'S DESPERATE EFFORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YORK, JUNE 9.

In the second of the test matches for the Polo Cup, to-day, America defeated England by 4½ goals to 3½.

The Polo field was in perfect condition.

MEADOWBROOK, JUNE 10.

The second match for the Polo Cup was played in brilliant sunshine. There was a slight breeze and the ground was hard and dry.

The teams were unaltered.

For about a minute, in the fifth period, England were on even terms, otherwise America was always ahead, the speed of the American ponies and better team work enabling the cup-defenders to command the situation.

In the first period, the Americans started by rushing the ball into the English goal-mouth, where "Monte" Waterbury scored.

Cheape and Wilson, for England, missed easy shots at goal, the ball being stopped by the ponies.

Play was almost entirely in front of the American goal. Two "safeties" lost America half a point.

The score after the first period was—America ½ point, England nil.

In the second period "Monte" Waterbury scored after 2½ minutes, though play was for the most part at the American end. Milburn, the American back, was obliged to make two "safeties." Play was transferred to the English goal, Milburn, with a terrific stroke sending the ball to the English posts, where "Larry" Waterbury tapped it easily through.

Score: America 1½; England nil.

In the third period, England had hard luck. Cheape and Edwards several times carried the ball within scoring distance. Edwards made a beautiful shot, but the ball hit three ponies, and dropped in front of the posts.

Score: America 1½ goals, England nil.

First English Goal.

In the fourth period a foul, early on, cost England half a point. Just before time, however, Edwards made the most spectacular run of the day. Getting the ball clear, about fifty yards in front of his own goal, he carried it straight with four long deadly shots and drove the first English goal.

Score: America 1½, England ½.

In the fifth period play was of a very fast description, each side scoring twice. Edwards equalised the scores with a fine cross shot, the goal being as clever as his first. Then "Larry" and "Monte" Waterbury each scored.

Edwards just before time scored the third goal for England. Wilson did most of the work in this period.

Score: America 3½, England 2½.

In the sixth period it was noticed that the English ponies were tiring and play was mostly in English territory. The visitors played desperately and seemed to form a wall of horse-flesh in front of their goal. "Larry" Waterbury scored a fine goal, however, the ball flying high in the air.

Score: America 4½, England 2½.

Magnificent Defence.

In the seventh period "Monte" Waterbury scored again, but this advantage was discounted by two fouls on the part of "Larry" Waterbury.

Score: America 4½, England 2½.

In the eighth period play was practically confined to the region of the English goal. The challengers played in a desperate manner and Lloyd and Wilson gave a superb exhibition of defence play. Edwards missed a hard chance, but thirty seconds from time, he scored a brilliant goal.

Final result:—America 4½, England 3½.

LATER.

Polo experts say that the second test match in America, was the fastest and most desperate game they have ever witnessed. Some of the strokes were perfectly wonderful. Both teams were given a remarkable ovation.

The Englishmen acknowledge that the best team won, and they praise the impartiality of the spectators.

PREVIOUS RECORDS.

There have been three previous contests for the International Polo Cup and this victory for the Americans gives the countries two wins each. The results have been:—

1900—England beat America, (8—2.)
1902—England beat America, (1—2, 6—1 7—1.)
1909—America beat England, (9—5, 8—2.)

CRICKET.

Heavy Defeat for the Indians.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The weather was dull, and there was a small attendance at Lords to-day, when the match between the M. C. C. and the Indian cricketers was resumed. Marylebone in their first innings scored 468, of which E. Sewell made 129 and Mr. G. J. V. Weigall 103. In their second innings the Indian team made 96.

The M. C. C. thus beat the Indian team by an innings and 168.

County Championship.

Worcestershire beat Leicestershire to-day, at Leicester, by nine wickets.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Derbyshire beat Northamptonshire at Northampton, by 53 runs.

Surrey beat Hampshire at the Oval, by nine wickets.

Sussex beat Essex at Brighton, by 119 runs.

Yorkshire beat Warwickshire at Birmingham, by four wickets.

Kent beat Lancashire at Manchester, by three wickets

THE CORONATION.

Extensive Precautions in the Streets.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Massive wooden gates are being erected across all the avenues leading on to the Coronation route, to enable the police on the 22nd, to control the crowds entering and quitting the line of route. The police will pass people through until they consider that the streets are full, and will then inexorably close the gates.

A time-table has been published stating when the streets and bridges will be closed to traffic. In some cases it will be as early as 4 o'clock on the Coronation morning.

A brisk sale of seats is now taking place. Prices to view the Royal progress, on the 23rd, are fairly cheap, but two guineas is about the lowest price for a seat to view the Coronation procession.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Chinese Prince Cheng, and his suite, and the Persian mission, have left Moscow for London to attend the Coronation.

The Japanese warships "Kurama" and "Tone" under Admiral Shimamura, have arrived at Portland, where a magnificent assemblage of warships has gathered prior to the naval review.

Indian Visitors.

Lord Crewe, at the India Office, held a ceremonious reception of the Indian visitors to the Coronation. The princes, in native costume, with their suites, were conducted to Lord Crewe's room, where they were received in a most cordial manner.

LATER.

The Maharajah of Idar has arrived in London.

PRINCE OF WALES AND THE GARTER.

Imposing Ceremony.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The King invested the Prince of Wales with the Order of the Garter in the Throne Room of Windsor Castle, to-day.

A brilliant assemblage attended, including the Royal Family, and principal representatives of Parliament and of the nobility. The ancient ceremonial was revived with more pomp than has been known within living memory.

AFFRAY WITH PERSIAN SOLDIERS.

Protest against Unpaid Service

TEHERAN, JUNE 10.

A body of Persian soldiers attempted to take sanctuary in the British Consulate at Shiraz, as a protest against the non-receipt of their pay.

The Consular guard prevented their entrance and shots were exchanged. One soldier was killed and two mortally wounded. One sepoy had a finger shattered.

The Persians subsequently retired.

The Persian commander has apologised for the conduct of his men.

FIRE ON AMUR PASSENGER SHIP.

Many Koreans Lose their Lives.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 9.

An Amur passenger steamer, carrying a number of Korean labourers, caught fire. She was beached, but in their panic the passengers jumped overboard into the water. It is feared that deaths are numerous.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Amur passenger steamer carried seven hundred passengers, mostly Koreans and workmen for the Amur Railway. The fire broke out among the fuel. There was no life-saving apparatus. The crew took the only boat. Sixty Koreans perished.

THE BIRKBECK BANK.

First Instalment of Ten Shillings.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Sixteen banks have agreed to advance the Birkbeck Bank depositors ten shillings in the pound.

The failure of the concern has led to a political polemic in the papers, the Conservatives hoping that the public will appreciate the result of "Lloyd George finance," and the Liberals denouncing a "shameful conspiracy" to make party capital out of a national misfortune. They also contend that the chief fall in Consols took place when Mr. Balfour was Prime Minister.

LATER.

The courts have granted the Birkbeck Bank permission to pay a first instalment of ten shillings in the pound.

NEW BELGIAN MINISTRY.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 9.

M. de Broqueville, Minister of Railways in the last Cabinet, is forming a Ministry.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The death is announced of Judge Bacon.

[His Honour Judge Francis Henry Bacon had been a county Court Judge since 1878. He was a son of the Rt. Hon. Sir James Bacon and was born in 1832.]

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN BIRMINGHAM.

Forcible Speech on Insurance Bill.

CROWDS OF LISTENERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Mr. Lloyd George had a remarkable reception at Birmingham yesterday when he explained his Insurance Bill to an audience of three thousand. There were 140,000 applications for tickets of addmission to the meeting.

Crowds cheered the Chancellor along the route from the station to the Town Hall.

In his speech Mr. Lloyd George said he hoped to see the Bill, the principles of which had been accepted with amazing unanimity, enacted within the next three months.

He proceeded to talk of the "wolves of hunger prowling constantly about the doors of millions in this favoured land," where, together with the great, extravagant wealth, multitudes were unable to earn a bare subsistence. The Bill would avert myriads of ruined homes and broken hearts. He agreed with the Birmingham's great citizen, Mr. Chamberlain, when, he said, that preventible illness filled the workhouses.

Mr. Lloyd George compared the care devoted to a brewer's horse or to a piece of machinery with the neglect of workers. The sense of proprietorship in the workers, he said must be cultivated in the State, of which they were the greatest asset. He would treat a man receiving rents or ground rents for insanitary dwellings as a receiver of stolen property.

If Great Britain, he said, were to be made worthy of the splendid Empire of which she was the centre she must be cleansed of her foul habitations.

THE ALBANIAN QUESTION.

Italy Desires Alliance with Austria.

ROME, JUNE 10.

Replying in the Chamber to criticisms on the Government's foreign policy, the Marquis di San Giuliano, the Foreign Minister, said it was to Italy's interest to maintain the existing balance of power in the Adriatic. The best means of attaining this was an immutable alliance between Italy and Austria-Hungary. Therefore, Italy would not take any dangerous initiative, as the Republicans suggested, with the object of compelling Turkey to observe Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin in Albania.

FATAL MONOPLANE ACCIDENT.

Two Persons Killed.

BERLIN, JUNE 10.

The airman, Herr Schendal, went up with a passenger at Aldershot, in an attempt to beat the altitude record. When at a height of 6,500 feet, he tried a *vol plane*, but the monoplane tilted and dropped vertically. Both men were killed.

DIR LEVY POST ATTACKED.

Utman Khel's Attempt for a Jehad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 11.

The Dir Levy Post at Chatratan, six miles southward of Dir, was the object of an attack on the night of the 4th instant. The attacking party was driven off by the sepoys in charge of the Post, but one Levy sepoy and a labourer were killed and four other men in the Post were wounded.

The Utman Khel tribesmen have been seeking aid of some sections of the Mohmands in order to avenge the death of the outlaw Hakim, whose end at the hands of Sir G. Roos-Keppel's escort produced a great effect in the Peshawar borderland. The Mohmands, however, have refused to move in the matter, urging that they have no quarrel with the British Government and that no question of Jehad can arise.

The Kandhari Mohmands have renounced all connection with Nawagai as a result of a fight which took place in April between Safdar Khan of Nawagai and his son Mahomed Ali Khan. They have appointed a chief of their own and he will exercise control over some ten fortified villages.

Other news is that the Amir has sent one of his Turkish officers to Garah on the Western Mohmand border to carry out improvement in the local cantonment, where six companies of infantry are stationed.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, JUNE 11

At the meeting of the Lahore Municipality, held yesterday, papers regarding the purification of the Lahore water-supply and provision of a municipal laboratory for carrying out chemical and bacteriological tests of water, came up for consideration. The matter was postponed for one year. As regards the retention of the services of a midwife and 'dais' it was decided to retain their services for another year. The matter of the resignation of Mr. Dudley, Municipal Engineer, was referred to a special sub committee. The question of the Elementary Education Bill then came for discussion. The motion about free education for boys and girls was unanimously carried and as regards compulsion the motion was defeated by 11 against 8. A proposal for levying education cess, if necessary, was also adopted.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Railway Communication.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

In connection with means of locomotion at the Durbar, it is stated, that the railways under construction will provide a ready means of movement from point to point. To the north will be the "try camps" station in the middle of the Infantry Divisions, while to the west of the review ground will be another station in the Cavalry Camp. In the area allotted to provincial camps, south of Azadpur, a third station will be provided. The central station of all, known as "Kingsway," will be on the Alipur Road, and its position has been admirably chosen. The lines linking the points mentioned will be on the broad gauge, while a system of circular light railways will give other connections. The prices for tickets will be low.

THE KING'S VISIT.

Anglo-Indian Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

At a special meeting of the Central Committee of the Allahabad Anglo-Indian Association, convened for the purpose of considering a proposal to present an address of welcome to the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, it was resolved that the following congratulatory telegram be first submitted to other centres for approval and then forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to Their Majesties:—"Anglo-Indians beg to approach Their Royal Majesties with respectful and hearty congratulations on this auspicious day, and pray for a long reign of peace and prosperity."

PUNISHMENT OF JUVENILES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 11.

The Lieutenant-Governor's review of jail administration in the Punjab is published. As to the Inspector-General's remarks that Indian magistrates sent twenty boys to prison for terms varying from one day to one month, the review says it is impossible to believe that in these cases it was necessary to introduce boys to the contaminating surroundings of jail life. It is the duty of District Magistrates to impress on their subordinates their responsibility in the matter, and to exercise constant watchfulness when scrutinizing the monthly returns. The concentration of juvenile adolescents in a single institution is a most hopeful measure. At the time when so much is written about the duty of the community towards the depressed classes, Mr. Douie hopes private employers and societies will also second the efforts of the Government to reclaim young lads, who have made a false start in life. His Honour regards Colonel Braid's suggestion for making distinction between habitual and casual convicts as valuable and worthy of further consideration.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

The Calcutta Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

The scheme for the establishment of a school of tropical medicine in Calcutta, outlined by Surgeon-General Lukis last cold weather, is now being matured. It is understood that the cost of this institution will be borne jointly by the Bengal and Imperial Governments. Meanwhile the Bengal Government has been asked to work out the details of the school and submit plans and estimates. It is hoped that the school will be started by the next cold weather, when post graduate courses will be opened to medical men in India.

TRADE ROUTES IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

News from Southern Persia shows that a certain amount of improvement has really taken place on the trade routes. Caravans can for the time being journey from Bushire to Shiraz and onwards to Ispahan, without being held up by brigands, and confidence is slowly being re-established among traders on the Bander Abbas route. The roads to Kerman are still unsafe. Caravans therefore seek the Nushki route, which is absolutely secure. In North-Eastern Persia trade with Mashed is still crippled by gangs of brigands, who levy blackmail on caravans.

HINDUISM AND SEA VOYAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES JUNE 11.

In the Govindadasa defamation case, Rai Iqbalnarain Gurtu, head master of the Central Hindu Collegiate school appeared as a witness and in his evidence supported the permissibility of a sea voyage.

Mahamahopadhya Pandit Ganga Nath Jha, Sanskrit professor, Muir Central College Allahabad, also deposed that a sea voyage was permissible among the Hindus, and supported his statements from the authority of the Hindu Shastras and religious writings.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Sanction has been accorded to, the provision of quarters for travelling auditors at Mayavaram and Shencottah stations on the South India Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Bombay Baroda and Central Indian Railway, of two gas-trucks with three gas-holders each, which are required in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision during the ensuing year, 1912-13, of one hundred additional high-sided goods wagons required for the North-Western State Railway.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 27th May, 1911, show a gain of Rs. 33,60,860, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1910-11.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 11.

The work is to begin at once on the new line of railway from Ferozepore to Jullundur with a branch to Phillour. The project, which has just been formally sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will open out Jullundur-Doab completely and give a shorter route to the sea-board at Karachi.

THE KAREN SEDITION CASE.

"Bishop" Thomas Acquitted on all Charges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 11.

Judgment has been passed by the Sessions Judge of Toungoo Division against Thomas Pellako, more correctly called Bishop Thomas, a Karen, who was tried for sedition on the following charges: (1) that he between 8th March and 4th November, 1910, at Makodo, committed disaffection and contempt against the Burma Government by refusing to pay taxes and not allowing his followers to do so to the local Government; (2) that he refused to obey the orders of the Deputy Commissioner as he did not give the accused the self-assumed title; (3) that he on or about the year 1910 incited the Karens by documents against the present Burma Government and the King of England by proclaiming the advent of a Karen king and inciting to break allegiance to the English Government. With regard to the first charge the Judge held that the taxes demanded were illegal as the law stated that Karen preachers and teachers were exempt from the payment of the capitation tax. For theological or ecclesastical reasons connected apparently with some difference of opinion in the textual criticism of the phrase in Genesis, Thomas Pellako was ex-communicated. He, however, continued to be a very active preacher and teacher and his ten preachers and teachers likewise continued preaching and teaching. He had about two thousand fellow believers in all. Zealous English priests of the Church of England suggested to the civil authorities that these eleven men having been banned by the Church of England should be considered as not being preachers and teachers and should be made to pay the capitation tax. The Deputy Commissioner unhappily lent himself to this suggestion and demanded the tax. The charge concerning Pellakos refusing to obey the Deputy Commissioner referred to the incident of Pelakos refusing to accept a letter addressed to him by the Deputy Commissioner with the title of Bishop. The second main charge concerned documents as alleged by the prosecution referred to a notice or proclamation which was confessedly issued by the accused who admits of mere debate than any other point in the case. The Judge held it not to be a seditious document. He held it to be a kind of religious pamphlet or episcopal charge. The two assessors were for acquittal and the Judge in his lengthy judgment acquitted the accused of all charges, upholding his defence that he had no intention to set himself up against the established Government.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA.

A Satisfactory Review.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

An interesting review of irrigation in 1909-10 is published in the "Gazette of India" this morning. The total area irrigated was about 22½ million acres, while the value of the crops raised by the works, for which capital accounts are kept, is estimated at nearly Rs. 60 crores, or about 116 per cent of the capital outlay expended on them.

Dwelling on productive works the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon writes:—Productive public works are expected to yield sufficient revenue to pay their working expenses, and interest on the outlay expended on their construction. No project is now sanctioned as a productive public work unless it can be shown beyond reasonable doubt that on full development it will fulfil these conditions, but the same standard did not obtain in former years, and thus it has happened that several large irrigation works, which were financed from borrowed capital, are not remunerative. There are 13 such works, viz., four in Bengal, seven in the Deccan and Gujerat and two in Madras. They are still retained on the list of productive works, but expenditure against their capital account is now charged against the current revenues of India. The total loss on the 13 works has exceeded 10½ crores, but though they have proved financial failures in the ordinary commercial sense, they have been indirectly of great value in securing large areas of cultivation against the vicissitudes of the seasons. The remaining works in operation, 40 in number, satisfy productive conditions. These works paid collectively 10.36 per cent on their capital outlay during the year, while the surplus revenue after paying the interest charges, which they had contributed to the general revenues of the country, up to the end of 1909-10 amounted to 36 crores of rupees against 30¾ crores, the capital invested on them.

The review then deals with productive works which number 20, irrigating a total of 3,06,057 acres. The majority are small tank works situated in the Central Provinces, where irrigation is still in an early stage of development. The works in the Central Provinces were sanctioned as experimental works in accordance with the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission to test how far the people were willing to resort to irrigation for the maturing of their crops, and what water rates they were prepared to pay. The results obtained are very gratifying and show that the people are beginning to realise the great advantages of irrigation. The average rate paid during the year on these works was Rupees 56 per acre. There were also no less than 94 minor works, the majority of which were in Bombay and Madras. These gave a net return of 7.99 per cent on capital outlay. Nearly all the minor works in Sind return exceptionally high percentages, but as some large projects with which it is intended to amalgamate them, are under consideration, the transfer to major works has been postponed for the present. The review closes with satisfactory comments on the works for which only revenue accounts are kept, and on works for neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

Deferred rates for telegrams exchanged between England and India will probably be introduced next month, the messages being liable to a delay of twenty four hours. The Ceylon Government has agreed to join. The sanction of the Secretary of State is awaited and may be given very shortly.

STRUCK BY ELECTRIC WIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 10.

An unknown Indian was struck by a falling line wire yesterday afternoon. He had alighted from a tram-car when the falling wire struck him down unconscious. He was taken to hospital and was unable to answer questions as to his indentity. His condition is very serious. In his pocket was a letter addressed to Haji Abdul Rahani, a native of Bombay.

MYSORE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Inauguratory Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 11.

The newly-formed Advisory Council to the Mysore Government met on Saturday for the first time at the Public Offices. H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore opened the proceedings with the following speech. Practically all the selected members were present. Among them were Mr. T. Ananda Rao, Dewan of Mysore; Mr. R. H. Campbell, Private Secretary to the Maharajah, and Mr. T. Ragabendra Rao, Hazur Secretary. The Dewan's speech which was a long one, lasting over an hour, followed the speech of H's Highness. The proceedings were closed to the public and the press.

MAHRAJAH'S SPEECH.

His Highness the Maharaja said:—Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the first session of this Conference at which it will be your privilege to consider measures for the economic and general development of the country. The desire for improving the condition of the people has always animated the present and past administrations of the State. But with the growth of communications and the increasing use of steam and electricity, questions of economic interest are assuming new aspect closely associated with the well being of the people. The need for greater attention to industrial and commercial development is beginning to be recognised in British India. We have in this State our own problems to work out and my Government have, therefore, resolved to provide a proper organisation, so that both the officials and the public might give to such questions the increasing attention demanded by them. The economic inefficiency of our people will be patent to any one who looks beneath the surface of things. I will only invite your attention to two or three broad facts. Statesmen and economists tell us that in the more advanced countries in Europe the earning power of the people average Rs. 400 or more per head per annum. In England it is taken at Rs. 600 to 700 per head. We have it on high authority that in India the average yearly income does not exceed Rs. 30 per head. As regards education, the population of the entire population who can read and write is over 90 per cent. in the United Kingdom and Germany and over 80 in Japan. In Mysore the corresponding proportion is only 5 per cent. Our vital statistics are, I fear, wanting in accuracy, but there is no doubt that the average death-rate in Mysore is about the same as in the neighbouring British provinces, i. e. over 30 for every thousand of population. The corresponding death rate in England and Germany is as low as 15 to 18 per thousand. The comparison under the above three main heads forcibly brings to light the extent of poverty, ignorance and low vitality prevailing in our midst and is a striking remainder of the economic inefficiency of our people. Although we have lagged behind and are late in the field, the remedies are very clear. We have only to follow the methods and example set by the peoples who have attained a high degree of economic efficiency. That the country is the most prosperous which has the least number of useless or unemployed people is I understand a common saying in Europe. The number of workers in the community, particularly skilled workers, should be increased and their occupations multiplied. Agriculture, which is our present stable industry should be practised on more scientific lines. The cultivators should learn to estimate the cost of production and should be taught the elementary mechanical traits which have relation to agriculture, manufactures and trade. The cheap instruments for increasing wealth should be especially encouraged. We must train skilled workers in wood, iron clay, leather and textiles and endeavour to provide ourselves with our everyday cardinal wants. Education in the sovereign remedy for all economic evils. Much has been done by my Government in recent years by giving increased grants and otherwise to spread knowledge and awaken the intelligence of the people. To mark our sense of its importance we have given the subject of education the first place in the general programme placed before you. The first two measures which are calculated to increase the income and to develope the intelligence of the people will also "ipso facto" reduce the insanitary conditions and the death-rate. In starting investigations into the economic conditions of the State we shall be practicaly enquiring into the causes of ignorance, poverty, ill-health and premature deaths. I have already referred to these calamities which must exist in some degree in every country and at all times. But our object must be to minimise them. The times are changing, the progress of communications has annihilated distance and is causing increased competition in agricultural and manufactured products. In the race for the skilful and the strong we cannot hope to succeed if we continue to work with antiquated tools and follow old-fashioned business methods. If we are to progress at all we should revise our old ideals and notions of work which clog progress. The subjects given in the notification are typical of the questions which will engage your attention. But they are by no means exhaustive, some of the subjects will take years before an appreciable result is achieved, but there are also many specific questions on which, after a few months' enquiry and perhaps after taking expert advice, immediate practical action should be possible. The conditions affecting economic progress in this State should be compared with those in other progressive countries and the lessons drawn from such comparison should be spread broad-cast till the public become familiar and learn to act on them. If the people are kept thus... experts, and some of them will become leaders a... all who are interested in a subject will have ... opportunity of forming sound opinions on it. If the leaders are convinced of the necessity of an improvement they will induce the people concerned to take action and if they think that Government assistance is necessary they will apply for it. The number of questions requiring attention is so large that officials single handed can do very little for their solution. The non-officials will require guidance and further have not had the experience and opportunities of co-operation for public good on a large scale. As stated in the Government order, the functions of this conference will not overlap those of the Representative Assembly, the future of which will ever continue to be the object of earnest solicitude on the part of myself and my Government. This conference will bring officials and non-officials together and there will be committees and sub-committees formed to carry on its work through the year. The committees and the officials connected with the new organisation will spread useful information in the shape of bulletins or monographs from time to time. In this way we shall gradually accumulate mass of statistics and descriptive literature of the highest value to the local economic student. Although the main objects of the conference have long been foremost in our thoughts, it is within the past few weeks that my Government has been able to take practical action in this direction. I am aware that many of you have not had sufficient time to study and form your own opinions on the important subject that will claim attention, but it is satisfactory that a beginning has been made and I hope that before you separate it may be possible to appoint the committees and to start operations with a practical work in programme for the ensuing year. Here is an opportunity for public work as to the necessity of which all parties and interests in the State are agreed. The political element which has caused so much bitterness elsewhere has been entirely eliminated from the peaceful work of this organisation. We want earnest workers, it is our object to reach all people who desire to co-operate, those who have business activities might give some of their spare time, those who have brains might organise, those who have money might contribute to the expenses of the movement. The aim we have in view, namely, the economic security and vital efficiency of the people, must appeal to every right-thinking person. We want no ornamental members. I hope every one associated with you will work earnestly and persistently and that your combined efforts will achieve some measure of progress calculated to be of lasting good to the country. This movement will be what your activities and wisdom may make it. I appeal to you and through you to every citizen of the State to become skilled and capable and to train your children and children's children in some skilled calling. There is no royal road to success. I hope I shall not appeal in vain if I ask everyone, official and private citizen, to actively promote the objects of this movement. I will now ask my trusted Dewan, Mr. T. Anandrao, to preside over your deliberations and I wish you god-speed.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Demonstration at Manchester.

A Demonstration organised by the Lancashire and Cheshire Tariff Reform Association, and in which branches of the Association throughout South-east Lancashire took part, was held at Manchester on May 20.

Mr. Bonar Law said the cause of Imperial Preference was one in which was bound up the well-being of the people and the greatness of the empire. It was nothing less than a misfortune that another Conference was to be presided over by his Majesty's present advisers, the keynote of whose attitude to this great question was given by the Prime Minister when he said that Preference was the greatest imposture of modern times. Mr. Law read the following letter from Mr. Chamberlain :—

"I hear with pleasure of all the meetings of the Imperial Preference campaign to be held in Manchester on Saturday next, and hope they will be successful and will do much to promote our cause. The present is a critical time for our Preference policy, in view of the proposed Reciprocity Agreement between Canada and the United States, and advantage ought to be taken of the Imperial Conference to make some satisfactory offer to Canada and to our other Dominions across the seas. I still believe it is only way in which our empire can be strengthened and kept together, and no effort on our part should be spared to secure such an important result. Once more the English people have an opportunity—and perhaps it is the last time—for uniting the empire. Let it not be lost! The influence of Lancashire is most important, and I am glad to think it is taking so large a part in pressing forward this great policy."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in the course of his speech, said:—"We choose this moment of the meeting of the Imperial Conference to renew the pledge of our faith in the great policy of Imperial Preference and Tariff Reform, and to assure our kinsmen from overseas that in the work in which they are engaged we are no less keen than they, and that if the movement is slower to ripen here, yet it is progressing with a steady force that nothing can withstand, and that in a little while longer we will stand shoulder to shoulder with them a framing a common commercial policy for the whole of the empire. Imperial Preference is nothing more nor less than a gigantic goodwill for the protection of British labour, British skill, British industry, and British capital throughout the whole worldwide dominions of the King. The policy of the closer commercial union of our great empire founded and built on commerce, is the most urgent and the most pressing question of the day."

MR. BALFOUR AT THE ALBERT HALL.

A great meeting was held on May 23 at the Albert Hall in support of the movement for Imperial Preference, Lord Selborne presided. A telegram from Mr. Chamberlain by the reading of which Lord Selborne opened the proceedings, was greeted with loud cheers. It urged that the Imperial Conference should be taken advantage of to enforce the necessity of accepting the Dominion's offer of Preference in the interest of the unity and strength of the empire.

Mr. Balfour was accorded a stirring welcome on rising to speak, and the cheers were frequent and loud throught his thoughtful and grave speech, which lasted three-quarters of an hour.

Unless there was a change in this country's fiscal policy of free imports, he said, he foresaw from the most-favoured-nation treatment disastrous consequences either to our political relations with Dominions or to our commercial foreign countries. He pointed out that owing to the different interpretation given to most-favoured-nation treatment by England and by the United States, if the Reciprocal Agreement between Canada and America were concluded, Canada must extent the trade advantages she gave to America to other countries having most-favoured-nation treaties with England, while America would reserve entirely to herself such gains as she obtained from Canada. It was inevitable in these circumstances that the self-governing Dominions would in time be driven to say to the mother country, "If you will not make the preferential bargain with us that we offer, give us a free hand to make bargains ourselves with the many suitors who come to our doors with favours to offer in return for our trade." What answer, asked Mr. Balfour, was this Free Trade Government to give if it were still in office—which Heaven forbid!—when the Dominions made that request? If it were then decided to "denaunce" these most-favoured-nation treaties the result would be that Free Trade, instead of establishing peace and goodwill on earth, would lead to quarrels with foreign nations and the dislocation of our world-wide trade. All these troubles, which the future had in store for us, might have been avoided if the present Government had but shown a little foresight and a little patriotism.

Thus Mr. Balfour advanced through a series of masterly arguments to a peroration, delivered with great fervour and energy which caught the audience and swept them to their feet. It was not yet too late, he said, to avert the coming of the dark future which he had pictured. If this country could freely discuss with the Dominion Premiers, assembled at the Imperial Conference, the question of the fiscal policy of the empire, he believed that trade relations could be made with all parts of the empire which, while mutually advantageous to all concerned, would obviate the perils that surely awaited us if the Government were to continue, impenitent and blind, on their ancient and worn-out fiscal courses.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C. M.P., also spoke, and a resolution was carried affirming adherence to the policy of Imperial Preferential trade.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Position of the Triple Entente.

An interesting discussion on the position and condition of the Triple Entente in view of the Baghdad Railway project took place the other day at a meeting of the Central Asian Society at 22 Albemarle Street. Lord Ronaldshay, M.P., presided.

M. Cheradame, the well-known French authority on this subject, opened the discussion with a paper in which he said that France, England, and Russia had as long ago as 1903 allowed the moment to pass when their common intervention might have been useful. Germany had brought about the unification of the Ottoman Debt in 1903 so that Turkey could pay her promised kilometric guarantee to the Baghdad Railway Company. France and England should have opposed the unification unless Germany agreed to internationalise the railway both financially and politically. That unique opportunity of intervention had been neglected. The question of Koweit and the Persian Gulf, however, had still to be dealt with, and England might hesitate to enter into engagements until the future of Young Turkey was clearer. The Alexandretta concession to the Baghdad Company, in exchange for the retrocession to Turkey of the company's right on the gulf section, gave the Germans a magnificent Mediterranean port whose extreme political importance would be seen later on. The moral of all this, M. Cheradame said, was that England, France, and Russia should by timely intercourse agree beforehand on the action to be taken in defence of their common interests when other decisive moments arrived.

M. Wessilitsky said he had the best authority for saying that Russia had not yet agreed to the building of the Baghdad-Koweit branch, but was still free to act, as before, in concert with England and France. The efficacy of the Triple Entente depended on its consistent and united action; and he warmly endorsed M. Cheradame's advice that public opinion in the three countries should be prepared by study and discussion for the coming crisis.

The discussion was continued by Mr. H. F. B. Lynch, Mr. George Lloyd, M.P., Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. T. Bowles, and Col. C. E. Yate, M.P., and there was general agreement that the Triple Entente still possessed considerable means, if properly used, for upholding British, French, and Russian interests in the Baghdad Railway question.

INDIAN WRESTLER'S SUCCESS.

A wrestling match between Ahmud Bux (India) and de Riaz (Switzerland) took place at the Crystal Palace on May 24, before a small assemblage and won by the Indian with consumate ease. Bux gained the first fall in 1min. 6secs., getting an arm-hold and pressing down his Swiss opponent, who had no chance of escape. In the second bout De Riaz, although he was on the defensive throughout, showed much better form and thrice extricated himself from apparently hopeless positions. In the end, however, he fell a victim to a half-nelson and a press down in 3mins. 19 secs.

SPORTING NEWS.

SIMLA SUMMER RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 10.

The rain, which came down in torrents at half-past eleven, threatened to prove disastrous to the afternoon's racing, and it was feared at one time that the fixture would have to be definitely postponed. Fortunately, however, it did not last more than an hour and a half when the heavy clouds suddenly dispersed, and the sun shone out brightly. The course, however, was swampy in parts. Despite this fact, there was good racing and no accidents. Owners and trainers alike must congratulate themselves on the results achieved, and if the prices offered by the ring have not proved altogether fetching, this is mainly due to the fact that favourites have managed to install themselves in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt. Punters too cannot complain, and on the whole this afternoon's racing may be considered as the crowning success of the Meet.

A card of seven events was provided. The principal race of the day was the Calcutta Turf Club Countrybred Handicap for a purse of Rs. 500, presented by the Turf Club. Six faced the starter, Blucher being the favourite. He justified his backers by winning comfortably by one and-a-half lengths. The sixth race, the Open Arab Handicap, gave surprize. William Tell at 20 to 1 chance just managed to get home by about half a length. He was the only outsider which managed to do the trick in three days' racing.

Details :—

JACKHO HANDICAP.—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 190 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. A handicap hurdle race for ponies that were qualified to run in the Staff Cup on the first day. Distance about one and-a-half miles over 8 flights of hurdles.

Major Mussenden and Mr. Blacklock's Charge, 6st. .... Gadsden 1
Mr. Peuch's Primrose, 6st. .... Charrington 2

Also Ran :—Ringette, 6st. ; Flitch, 9st. and Bob Major, 7st. 13lbs.

Won comfortably by 2 lengths.

Betting.—4 to 1 Charge, Evens Primrose, 6 to 4 Flitch; eights Ringettee and Bob Major.

ARAB POLO HANDICAP.—Rs. 150 to the winner, Rs. 75 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. A handicap for Arab ponies that were qualified to run in the "Arab Polo Scurry" on the second day. Distance, about two and-a-half furlongs.

Mr. A. D. Thursby's Rakban, 11st. 3lbs., ...Owner 1
Mr. A. O. Duke's Izatlo, 9st. 8lbs., ...Owner 2

This resolved itself into a match and was won by Rakhan by a length.

Betting.—3 to 1 on Rakhan and 4 to 1 the others.

THE TRADES' CUP.—A Cup value Rs. 500, presented by the members of "The Trades" in Simla, with Rs. 250 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. A handicap for ponies 14-2 and under that started in a race on the first or second day. Distance about five furlongs.

H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's Waiata, 10st 11lbs. .... Mr. Charrington 1
Mr. Sydney Smith's Sheen 7st. 3lbs....Northmore 2

Also Ran:—Bit of Fashion, Gillifiower, and Redlight.

Betting.—3 to 1 Waiata and Sheen; 5 to 4 on Bit of Fashion, 4 to 1 Gilliflower and Redlight.

Won by about a length, two lengths between second and third.

OPEN ARAB HANDICAP—(1st Division) :—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. A handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under that started in a race on the first or second day. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Major E. Crawley's Primrose 9st. 2lbs. ....Ruiz 1
Captain Tomkinson's Poniard 9st. 8lbs. .... Mr. Charrington 2
Capt H C Kay's Fayak Pasha 8st. 10lbs .... Northmore 3

Also Ran.—Najmi and Veto.

Won by about 1 1-2 lengths.

Betting.—5 to 4 against Primrose, 2 1-2 to 1 Poniard; 3 to 1 Fayak Pasha; 5 to 1 Najmi and 6 to 1 Veto.

C. T. C. COUNTRYBRED HANDICAP.—Rs500 to the winner, presented by the Stewards Calcutta Turf Club, with Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. A handicap for countrybred ponies 14-2 and under. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Capt White's Blucher, 11st. 7lbs., ... Mr. Charrington 1
Col. Fuller's Black Arrow 11st. 4lbs. .... Mr. Tomkinson 2
Mr. Sydney Smith's Diadem, 7st 13lbs. .... Northmore 3

Also Ran.—Ring Faulka, Freewheel and Black Prince.

To a good start Diadem and Black Arrow got ahead with Blucher lying third in the bend. Blucher got on in the straight and won comfortably by about two lengths.

Betting.—Evens Blucher; 6 to 4 Diadem; 3 to 1 Ring Faulka, 8 to 1 Black Arrow and Free Wheel, 12 1 Black Prince.

OPEN ARAB HANDICAP—(2nd Division)—Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. A handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under, that started in a race on the first or second day. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. Duke's William Tell, 7st. 8lbs. ....Croydon 1
Mr. Wigley's Nijidi 9st. 2lbs....Capt. Tomkinson 2

Also Ran :—Sublime 10st. 13lbs., Ahmood 9st. 1lb., and Winter 9st. 4lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 William Tell, 6 to 4 Nijidi. Any price the rest.

Won by about half a length.

THE PUNJAB CUP.—A Cup valued at Rs. 200, presented by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with Rs. 300 from the fund to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. A handicap for ponies 14-2 and under which are unconditionally the property of an officer of the Army or a member of the Indian Civil Service.

Capt. White's Blucher 7st. ....Croyden 1
Col. Wilson's Bit of Fashion 9st. 9lbs...Mr. Charrington 2

Also Ran:—Ruislip, 10st. 8lbs ; Thelma, II, 8st. 3lbs; Shannon Lass, 10st. 10lbs ; Naini, 10st. 6lbs.

Won by about 5 lengths.

Betting:—5 to 1 Blucher, 4 to 1 Bit of Fashion, 3 to 1 Thelma II and Shannon Lass ; 6 to 4 Ruslip.

MYSORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, June 10.

The second day's races at Mysore were run on Saturday afternoon, in wretched wet weather, a nasty drizzle falling throughout the evening. The attendance was consequently rather poor and the races were not so exciting, the ground being very heavy owing to the sodden condition of the course. H. H. the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja were present, and a few ladies braved the elements. Several people from Bangalore came down for the occasion.

THE NEW PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Colonel Desaraj Urs' Jassus, 8st 12lbs......Melsom 1
Mr A S Omer's Director, 9st 5lbs. ....Furgusson 2
Mr Suri's Bandy Dick, 7st 12lbs. ....Abbas 3

Also Ran—Priceless 8st. 3lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Director, 6 to 4 against Jassus, 7 to 1 Priceless, and 10 to 1 Bandy Dick.

Jassus led all the way, and rounded three lengths in front of Director, who travelled with the rest in a bunch up to the home turn, and then made an effort to catch Jassus. Priceless finished two lengths behind Director. Time—1 min. 28 secs.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Lakshmi Kantharaj Urs' Crowbar, 7st. 5lbs .... Bennett 1
Maharaja of Mysore's Cauvery 8st. 3lbs. .... Beaumond 2
Maharaja of Mysore's Hare Bell, 8st. 10lbs. .... Fraser 3

Also Ran.—Pearl, 9st. 4lbs.; Philcourage, 8st 9lbs.; Viliant, 8st. 7lbs.; Emerald, 8st. 2lbs.

Betting.—Evens Valiant; 5 to 2 against Hare Bell; 3 to 1 Pearl; 5 to 1 Emerald; 10 to 1 Philcourage, Cauvery, and Crowbar.

Emerald gave a lot of trouble at the post. There were several false starts, and the field was eventually dismissed in a very ragged line. Valiant bolting off the course, Cauvery led out with Crowbar and Hare Bell in close attendance, the rest forming a procession behind. At the home turn, Pearl made an effort and pulled up level with the leader, but died away again. Cauvery won by half a length, 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 7 2-5secs.

THE STABLE CUP.—6 furlongs.

Mr. B. P. Chowdry's Ruling Passion, 9st. 5lbs. Hoyt 1
Maharaja of Mysore's Master Priam, 9st...Fraser 2
Captain C. Annesley's Zephyr, 7st. 10lbs...Kuhn 3

Also Ran :—Safety Pin, 9st. 12lbs ; Premos, 9st. 2lbs.; Moira, 8st. 3lbs.; O. K., 8st. 3lbs.; Cyclone, 8st. 1lb.; Mignionette, 7st. 12lbs.; and Rosamund, 7st. 7lbs.

Betting.—Evens, Ruling Passion ; 3 to 1 against Safety Pin ; 5 to 1 Master Priam, Moira and Cyclone ; 8 to 1 Premos and O. K. ; 10 to 1 Mignionette, Zephyr and Rosamund.

A good start, Ruling Passion making the running from Master Priam with Safety Pin and Zephyr following. Ruling Passion had the race in hand all the way and won in a common canter from Master Priam by 2 lengths. Time.—1 min 21 3-5 secs.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S CUP.—1 3-4 miles.

Yuvaraja of Mysore's Miracle, 7st. 13lbs....Spencer 1
Major H. D. Mcneil's San Remo, 9st. 3lbs. .... Barrett 2
Mr. Monmohan's Lady Spring, 9st. 4lbs. .... Randall 3

Also Ran.—Five Crown, 9st. 6lbs.; Cross Bred, 9st. 12lbs.; Neith, 9st. 7lbs.; Carlton, 9st. 5lbs. Wavehill, 8st. 8lbs.; Eustace, 8st. 4lbs.; Mary, B. 8st. 3lbs.; Arnaglue, 8st. 2lbs; The Master, 8st 2lbs. Kismet, 8st. 1lb; Merry Bird, 7st, 6lbs.

Betting.—Evens, Five Crown; 9 to 1 Amalust and Cross Bred ; 5 to 1 Nesty and Arnaglue; 6 to 1 San Remo; 7 to 1 Lady Spring ; 10 to 1 Carlton, Eustace, Mary B., The Master, Kismet, and Miracle ; and 15 to 1, Merry Bird.

The weather cleared for this race and the 14 horses paraded, making a fine show. They were soon in a line and got away together, Neith taking command with San Remo, Kismet, Carlton, and Miracle. This order was maintained up to the home turn, when the field bunched up coming into the straight, Miracle came out of the ruck and shot to the front, Five Crown also making a forward move with Lady Spring. It was an exciting race home, Miracle winning with San Remo second, Lady Spring third and Five Crown fourth. A half, two and a half and two lengths separating the placed horses respectively. The rest of the field finished close behind in a bunch. Time—2 mins. 21 secs.

THE BIRTHDAY CUP,—5 furlongs.

Major A. A. Duff's Sholto, 8st. 2lbs. ....Barrett 1
Mr. B. P. Chowdry's Vintage, 9st. 12lbs.......Firth 2
Mr. S. Apcar's Sophocles, 8st. 11lbs. ....C Hoyt 3

Also Ran.—Twistum, 8st. 6lbs ; Annahean, 8st. 5lbs ; Vitulos, 7st. 13lbs ; Reeba, 7st. 12lbs ; Obo, 7st. 9lbs ; and Lady Mungal, 7st. 5lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Vintage ; 4 to 1 Sholto ; 5 to 1 Sophocles ; 6 to 1 Twistum ; 12 to 1 Annahean ; 15 to 1 the rest.

Vitulos made the running for Sophocles, Vintage and Sholto the greater part of the way, but had shot his bolt at the distance. Sholto took command and making a race good home with Vintage and Sophocles won by 1 1-2 lengths. Vintage beat Sophocles for second place by 2 lengths. Time—1 min 6 1-5 secs.

THE YUVARAJA'S PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr. E.C. Ramshaw's Brigand, II 9st 6lbs...Barrett 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Desert King 8st. 10lbs, ... Furgusson 2
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's William Rufus, 7st 7lbs Abbass Sheriff 3

Also Ran.—Hyacinth, 8st 9lbs ; and Claude Duval, 7st 12lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Brigand and Desert King ; 7 to 1 Hyacinth ; 10 to 1 Claude Duval and William Rufus.

Duval led out with Rufus next, followed by Brigand and Desert King. After 200 furlongs, Duval dropped behind and William Rufus made the running up to the distance, where Brigand went to the front and won by 3 1-2 lengths. Desert King was 3 lenghts in front of Rufus. Time—2 mins 1-2 secs.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT vs. R. G. A.

The football season in Bombay was opened on Saturday, by the first match in the Harwood League, in which the contesting teams—the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the Royal Garrison Artillery—met on the Cooperage ground. The weather was fine during the afternoon and a large attendance of spectators had assembled, both inside the reserved enclosure and round the ropes. Both teams showed that they had not entered the field without training, the Warwickshires playing a quicker and trickier game than their opponents.

From the "kick-off" the Warwickshires took the ball into their opponents' territory and after a few opening exchanges, marked by good head-work on both sides, Kenney was forced to concede a corner. The Artillery back cleared the corner kick, but a moment later, Inskip brought the ball down on the wing and put in a neat centre which Winspear headed into the corner of the goal, Quinn falling full length in his attempt to save. For some time after this, play of a more even description supervened, but the Warwicks still had the better of the exchanges, their goal-keeper, Smart, only being called upon to save once from a ground shot. On one occasion a clever combined run was made by the infantry team's right wing, but Winspear was dispossessed of the ball before he was able to shoot. More midfield play, and then Watson, for the Warwicks, put in a rising shot from an angle which just went under the cross-bar. After this, the Warwicks attacked strongly and, after saving well from a rising shot by Parkes, Quinn failed to hold a high dropping shot which Watson rushed through. Half-time was announced, the score being as follows :—

Royal Warwickshire Regt. .... 3 goals.
R. G. A. .... nil.

On resuming play, the Warwicks once more took up the attack and kept the Artillerymen in their own half. An occasional dash was made by the Gunners' forwards, but they were unable to beat through their opponents' defence. Parkes then put in a good centre for his side, but Quinn was on the ball and cleared before the infantry forwards could take advantage of it. Two successive corners against the Warwicks were unproductive of any score and the ball was taken once again towards the Artillery goal. Play now became uninteresting, both teams showing signs of fatigue, but this is hardly to be wondered at, as the temperature was trying even to the spectators. The Warwicks, however, pressed strongly and after a goal-mouth "melee," Quinn cleverly saved a high dropping shot from one of the infantry halves. A moment later Watson brought his side's score to four goals, beating Quinn completely with a close-range shot. Another period of uninteresting play, and Lieut. Brooke made a good individual run, but failed to score. Nothing more of event happened until the whistle called time. Score :

Royal Warwickshire Regt. .... 4 goals
R. G. A. .... nil.

The teams were as follows :—

Royal Garrison Artillery : Goal, Quinn ; backs, Turner and Kenney ; half-backs, McDermott, Hunt and Ellis ; forwards, Perry, Fleming, Lt. Brooke, Clarke and Broadfoot.

Royal Warwickshire Regt: Goal, Smart; backs, Baker and Bench; half-backs, Brown, Matthews and Torrall ; forwards, Parkes, Watson, Winspear, Hillier and Inskip.

ALLEGED POLICE ZOOLUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June, 10.

A correspondent to the *Tribune* reports that the Deputy Commissioner of Mianwali went to Isakhel to enquire in the case of police aggression, already reported, and made enquiries from the Tasildar and members of the Punchayet. Two policemen are now in custody. Shops have reopened, and the case of alleged assault on shopkeepers by policemen is under investigation.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana.

PRACTICE MATCH.

A practice match was played on Saturday last, on the Esplanade between teams captained respectively by Mr. E. L. Sale and Mr. F. R. R. Brooke. Mr. Sale's team going in to bat totalled 278, R. J. Mackenzie, R.E.A. Elliott and E. Onslow contributing 48, 39 and 36 respectively. Mackenzie, Onslow and James, who are new-comers, played fine cricket, and the first named especially is likely to prove one of the Gymkhana's most reliable bats this season. Elliott gave a pretty exhibition of clean, hard driving, and played a quite faultless game. Milne, who was absent at Home last year, also figured in the match and knocked up 33 in his usual merry style. The match will be continued on Saturday next. The following are the scores :

MR. E. L. SALE'S TEAM.

G. G. James, c Stileman, b Phillips ...	30
Campbell, b Purcell	10
R. J. Mackenzie, c Watts, b C. G. Stileman	48
H. Kennedy, c and b C. G. Stileman ...	8
J. S. Milne, b Cooper	33
E. L. Sale (capt), run out	11
E. Onslow, c and b F. F. Stileman ...	36
F. G. Clarke, c Wheeler, b McCormach ...	31
R. E. A. Elliot, c Nicholson, b C. G. Stileman	39
K. McI. Kemp, c and b McCormach ...	0
P. J. C. Perram, c Baker, b C. G. Stileman	8
Roberts, not out	10
Extras	14
Total	278

F. R. R. BROOKE'S TEAM.

F. R. R. Brooke, G. C. Phillips, C. G. Stileman, V. E. Purcell, F. F. Stileman, E. M. F. Nicholson, T. H. Watts, C. D. Baker, K. H. McCormach, H. J. Cupper, G. E. D. Langley, and Wheeler.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST vs. H.M.S. CUSTOMS C. CLUB.

This match was played at Marine Lines on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Customs, by 156 runs:—

B. I. TRUST.

S. D. Prabhavalker, c Dalvi b Dudley ...	6
B. B. Desai, c D'Mello b Dudley	9
F. G. B. Howkins, c Dalvi b Dudley	6
W. Byramjee, c Raja b Dudley	3
B. J. Kent, run out	1
B. S. Sanjana, b Dudley	0
J. P. Orr, c Selkirk b Dudley	5
D. D. Bharocha, c Dalvi b Dudley	2
J. F. Watson, c Khambata b Selkirk	9
V. Windsor, c Wagle b Selkirk	2
W. H. Chandarana, not out	0
Extra	1
Total	41

H. M. CUSTOMS.

W. B. Kelley, b Prabhavalker...	34
J. Stevens, c Hawkins b Prabhavalker ...	35
H. Spilling, c Byramji b Prabhavalker ...	2
D. M. Raja, c Byramji b Sajana	33
B. A. Dalvi, c Byramji by Prabhavalker ...	0
B. H. Wagle, b Prabhavalker...	30
Dudley, c and b Sanjana	0
P. M. Khambata, c Desai b Chandarana ...	18
Maidment b Chandarana	4
Selkirk, not out	28
D'Mello, not out...	1
Extra	15
Tota ...	200

FIXTURES.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

June 17th—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
June 24th—St Xavier's College Gymkhana.
July 1st—Grant Medical College Gymkhana.
July 8th—New Cyrus Cricket Club.
July 15th—Wilson College Gymkhana.
July 22nd—Poona Volunteer Rifles (Bombay Section.)
July 29th—Elphinstone C C.
Augt 5th—B B and C I Ry. C Club.
Augt 9th—Bombay Gymkhana.
Augt 12th—Victoria Jubilee, T I C C.
Augt 19th—Young Hindoo C Club.
Augt 26th—Mahomedan C Club.
Sept 2nd—Bombay Gymkhana (Return.)
Sept 9th—Parsee Baronet C C.
Sept 14th, 15th and 16th—Parsees vs Presidency.

TRIANGULAR MATCHES.

Sept 21st, 22nd and 23rd—Parsees vs Hindoos.
Sept 25th, 26th and 27th—Winners vs Presidency.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

"A" TEAM.

June, 17th—"A" Team vs. The Rest.
July, 1st—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana.
July, 8th—Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
July, 15th—G. I. P. Railway C. C.
July, 22nd—Bombay Gymkhana.
August, 5th—Parsee Gymkhana.
August, 12th—Hindoo Gymkhana.
August, 19th—Islam Gymkhana.
August, 26th—G. I. P. Railway C. C.
September, 2nd—Elphinstone C. C.
September, 9th—Hindoo Gymkhana.
September, 18th, 19th—Poona Gymkhana.
September, 23rd—Bombay Municipal C. C.
October, 2nd—Bombay Commercial Gymkhana.

"B" TEAM.

June, 17th—"A" Team vs. The Rest.
June, 24th—Y. M. C. A. C. C. (B Team).
July, 8th—Bombay Gas Company C. C.
July, 22nd—New Shivji C. C.
July, 29th—Eastern Telegraph C. C.
August, 5th—Paper Currency Office C. C.
August, 12th—G. I. P. Railway Stores C. C.
August, 19th—Y. M. C. A. C. C. (B Team).
August, 26th—Bombay Gas Company C. C.
September, 2nd—All Bandra Catholic C. C.
September, 9th—New Hindu C. C.
September, 16th—G. I. P. Railway Stores C. C.

MYSORE BIRTHDAY POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, June 9.

The first round of the Mysore Birthday Polo Tournament commenced to-day on the Racecourse ground. The games were originally arranged for, but the 14th Hussars "B" team having scratched in favour of the 34th Poona Horse, the only match played was that between the 14th Hussars "A" team and the 43rd Oxford Light Infantry team from Wellington.

Play commenced at 4 p. m., no notice being given except to the privileged guests at Government House and when the general public began to arrive on the ground at the usual time four chuckers of the game had been played. The game was of very little interest. The Hussars, outplaying their opponents at every point, had a walk over and won easily by 10 goals to 2.

The teams were :—14th Hussars, "A" team,—Mr. J. A. T. Miller, Captain S. W. R. Newburn, Mr. E. N. Nicholson, Captain A.G.L. Astley (Back.)

43rd Oxford Light Infantry—Mr. F. H. Beamforts. Mr. R. Stephens, Mr. W. G. Tolson, Captain C. G. Higgins. (Back.)

Umpires.—Major Duff and Captain Lucas.

The Standard Powder for Home-made Self-raising Flour.
To every pound of ordinary flour add 2 oz. of
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
—the *sure* raising powder—and mix dry.
You will then have a self-raising flour superior to anything you can buy—one in which the raising powder has lost none of its virtue by waiting, exposure to air or damp in shops, etc.

THE CURSE OF MALARIA,

How it may be Removed.

"With the banishment of Malaria a new era will dawn in India's history."

Those words, which cast a lurid glow on the importance of the disease directly responsible for more invaliding and death than any other cause in India, were spoken, a short time ago, by a distinguished man. Before that can be achieved, however, much water will have flowed between the banks of the Ganges, and untold millions of lives will have been sacrificed to the ravages of that pernicious microbe, which plays such havoc with the red blood corpuscles, destroying them, and devouring their hæmoglobin, while producing poisons which rack the limbs with pain, reduce physical and mental strength to a very low level, and set up changes which may lead to the disease of many more important organs.

Malaria is, however, too well known to every resident in the country to make it necessary to paint a picture of the suffering it induces.

What is necessary in the public interest is to point out clearly, simply, and directly how the disastrous effects of the disease in all their varied manifestations may be overcome, how the patient may recover his full health, strength, and vitality, and be protected against further attacks.

After quinine has done its work, the need is urgent for a reconstituent and revitalising preparation to restore the quality of the blood and conquer the general malnutrition of the body, which is the inevitable result of the destruction of its vital particles.

THE CURSE REMOVED.

Nothing, it has been proved times without number, has so potent an influence for good as Sanatogen, which is universally recognised as the greatest reconstituent preparation and most revitalising tonic-food science has yet discovered.

Composed of glycero-phosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, chemically combined with casein, the albuminous or body-building element of pure milk, Sanatogen is the most easily digested of all tonic-food substances. It is rapidly assimilated by the body, and immediately begins to nourish the muscles as well as the nervous system, which finds in the preparation the supply of its vital phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be most easily made use of. In addition, it increases the number and quality of the red corpuscles to an amazing extent. It frequently increases them by half a million per cubic centimetre in a fortnight, putting up the hæmoglobin at the rate of two per cent. per week.

The result is that the sufferer's wasted body fills out, his drawn, lined face gets young again, his dim eyes grow bright, and his prematurely grey hair resumes its normal tint, so that he seems to grow younger and younger until he becomes as well as he ever was before.

Children are likewise profoundly affected by Malaria, which retards their growth in a most marked manner. When, however, they take Sanatogen, they rapidly regain their lost weight, recover their health, and start growing again. Sanatogen's power in overcoming the disabilities produced by Malaria have been attested by a large number of doctors throughout the Empire, as well as by hundreds of laymen.

MEDICAL AND LAY EVIDENCE.

Among medical men, Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babugarh, United Provinces, India, writes : "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentry and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly now in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with the results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owe their recovery to Sanatogen."

Mr. Thomas Lynn, Calcutta, writes: "I was a broken-down wreck of a man as far as health goes, and have been a martyr to Malaria for four years, becoming weaker and weaker with the natural run-down condition and its accompaniments, Brain-fag, Nervousness, and Dyspepsia. Two bottles of Sanatogen have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go. You will readily understand what a boon such a renovator of life is to people out in the Tropics, who have the awful heat to fight against."

In addition to curing the after-effects of Malaria and thus putting the body in the best possible condition to withstand the diseases of the liver, kidneys, etc., which follow in its train, Sanatogen is the best known preventive of Malaria, as it maintains the body in the finest state of health, and, therefore, in the most advantageous position for throwing off the attacks of the Malarial germ.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India, will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombey, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE LASCARS' CLUB.

It will be remembered that some three years ago a little Institute for British Indian Sailors, called "The Lascars' Club," was started near the London Docks for the use and benefit of the dusky sailors of our Indian Empire. The Club was intended as a rest-house and place of enjoyment for larcars who come ashore from their ships for a few hours on short leave. It provided them with warm rooms in winter, and a little garden in summer where they could enjoy a quiet smoke and a few simple games such as chess, draughts, a magic lantern, and a gramaphone.

It was soon found that the Club was much appreciated by the Indian crews of the ships in dock, and the attendance has averged from 20 to 40 a day. But the Committee (formed two years ago to manage the little Institute) found that their funds had become exhausted, and they were obliged to give up the management at the beginning of this year. Since then Dr. John Pollen, who was reeponsible for the furniture, fittings, etc., of the Club-house. has been carrying on the little Institute with the help of Captain Row.

H. H. the Maharajah of Burdwan, the Umrigars of Bombay. and the Rajah of Lunawada, have kindly sent donations, and some well-wishers at home have helped Dr. Pollen. The little Club can be run for £150 a year, and as there is no Institution of this kind near the Docks for Indian seamen, and seeing that the Club meets a felt want and is doing good, Dr. Pollen hopes that the small sum required to keep it up may be forthcoming.

Dr. Pollen visits the Club as often as he can and finds that it is thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by the lascars. It seems to him that Indian seamen ought certainly to be provided with a little Bethel of this kind, far away as they are from their homes in a strane land.

It is hoped that this appeal to the generosity of friends who know the sterling worth of the Indian lascars will not be made in vain, and that funds may be subscribed to enable the Club to be kept up for their benefit.

Subscriptions can be paid to credit of Lascars' Club, to Messrs, Grindlay & Co., Bankers, 54 Parliament Street, or direct to Dr. Pollen, 3, Victoria Street, Westminster.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Administrative Council of the Suez Canal Company decided at its meeting on May 22, to submit to the general meeting of shareholders on June 12 a proposal to declare the total dividend of 1910 as follows :—Per capital share, gross, 171,308 frs., net 158 frs.; per drawn share ("actions de jouissanee.") gross, 146,308 frs., net, 134.447 frs.; per founders' share, gross, 82.227 frs., net, 76'459 frs. The Council further decided to announce its intention of reducing on Jan. 1, 1912, the Canal tariff by 50 c. per ton, so that instead of 7'25 frs. it will be 6'75 frs. from that date.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Forringdon Road London England.

THE BUDGET.

Tea and Colonial Preference.

The House of Commons, on May 22, proceeded to the consideration on report of the Budget resolutions, and on the first, providing for the continuance of the fivepence Customs duty on tea, there was a tariff debate on a small scale.

Mr. Wheler (Unionist member for Faversham) moved that on tea coming from India and Ceylon, the duty should be reduced to fourpence, his purpose being twofold—to promote Imperial Preference and to benefit the poor consumer. Mr. Barnston having spoken in support of the amendment from the same side of the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who called the proposal a hardy annual, while he admitted that the tea duty stood at too high a figure, could not consent to reduce it this year. Examining the demand that had been made in its preferential, aspect, he expressed the opinion that to start Imperial Preference by granting a reduction on tea would not be a good beginning. Supposing we were to benefit India in this way, what could she give us in return? We were by no means her best customers, for her trade in tea with the United States was enormous, and increasing year by year. In order that there might be mutual Preference was India to be compelled to discriminate against a customer so important? That would be very hard on the Indian people, while for us to discriminate against China, one of our best customers, would be very bad business for us. He pointed out that it was an error to suppose that all tea that came from China was high-priced in fact, most of it was extremely cheap, and it was used by the poorest people.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain criticising the Chancellor's contention that the preferential treatment of tea would force India and this country to discriminate against their best customers declared that this kind of doctrine was the peculiar possession of his Majesty's Ministers, and was not shared by any other Government. The idea that to treat your own people better than the stranger was to discriminate unfairly against foreign nations was repudiated abroad. As to India, he believed firmly that if the principle of Preference were adopted in regard to tea and other articles that dependency would gain great advantages. The raw material, which India exported were necessary to foreign nations, and her interests could therefore be protected were she to join in a scheme of Imperial Preference. The amendment would be a useful step in the right direction, and would be regarded in India as evidence of our interest in her prosperity and welfare.

In the course of the debate, which was continued by Mr. Holt, Mr. Mackinder, Mr. Chaplin, and other members, Mr. E. Cecil asked pointedly whether the opposition of the Government to Colonial Preference was still as determined as when their spokesmen banged, bolted, and barred the door against it. To this,

Mr. J. A. Pease replied that the Government's attitude had not changed. They were still Free Traders and against Preference, Protection, and retaliation. As to the amendment, which might be viewed as the thin end of the Fiscal Reform wedge, the country would derive very little benefit from its adoption. If a Preference were established in favour of Indian tea, it would have very little effect in encouraging its importation, while it would deprive the revenue of £1,000,000., which the Exchequer could not afford to forego. Were China offended she could retaliate and inflict great damage on our export trade. The argument upon which strees had been laid on the other side of the house, that Fiscal Reform would have the effect of diminishing unemployment, failed to impress him, for he was satisfied that in countries where Preference and Protection had been adopted the amount of unemployment in periods of distress was very much greater than it ever was in this country, and that in periods of inflation the recovery here was far more rapid.

Mr. Lloyd, taunting the Liberal Party with their failure to redeem their pledges to abolish all food taxes, pointed out that the Government could not reasonably plead poverty as an excuse after the Chancellor of the Exchequer's anticipation of a sunny year financially.

Upon a division, the amendment was rejected by 212 votes against 147, and then the tea duty resolution was agreed to. The other necessary resolutions having been carried without debate.

The Finance Bill was brought up by Mr. Hobhouse and read a first time.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th June, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	10	7	...	20	...
Teheran ...	11	12	55 p.m.	0	39
Suez	11	2	...	0	12

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco are subject to very great delay (12-5-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Yunnanfu and Luchow, between Talifu and Tsuyung, and also between Tengyueh and Yungchang (6 6-11).

Turkish route restored. (10-6-11).

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th May on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week......	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 49,000	Rs.	Rs 57,000
Or per mile of Railway	57	347	......	404
For previous 20 weeks of half year	1,55,138	10,70,748	2,396	12,28,282
Total for 21 weeks	1,63,138	11,19,748	1,396	12,85,282
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,407	40,165	......	47,572
Per mile of Ry.	52	285	......	337
Total to corresponding date.	1,65,957	10,69,406	3,814	12,89,177

Increase for the week .... Rs 9,428
Do. to date .... „ [illegible]

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TWO UNIQUE CLUBS.

Two unique clubs have recently been started—of course, in that land of all singularities, New York—entitled "The Early-Rising Club" and "The Smiling Club." The purpose of the former is for the cure of nervous maladies and all other ills which are considered the peculiar property of millionaires, but which, none the less, are sometimes indulged in by their poorer brethren. The rules of this club engage that each member shall arise at cock-crow, and be as soon as possible thereafter at a specified "rendezvous," and thence all proceed to a small village about five miles distant from New York, where they partake of a simple breakfast of milk and bread and butter, and eggs, after which each member free to return to the daily round of duties. The Smilling Club was established as a remedy against moral ills, neurasthenia, ennui, "the blues," and, in fact, all maladies which lead directly or indirectly to lunacy. The club does not intend to fix a stereotyped smile on the lips of all members, but aims at obtaining, by an exercise of will, a smiling, happy expression, which attracts sympathy. "People, like children, have need of gaiety, and laughter is the right of man," said Rabelais, and it is upon this idea that the club has been founded. The tendency of the present age is to take life far too seriously. Grief and misfortune cannot be avoided, but we can oppose to them a moral healthy attitude, which give them less dominion over us. The influence of the physique over the moral is undeniable, and the habit of laughter will end by creating a reserve of optimism which will help to overcome all dangers.

A JEWELLED SEASON.

The love of jewels has this year become a veritable luxury, and their introduction is manœuvred into every possible article of attire or adornment—bags, fans, collars, embroideries, etc., and recently writes a Home correspondent, I saw one most handsome gown embroidered all over with pearls and diamonds—the rose and dull grey of the pearls relieving the blaze of the diamonds. This delightful frock the foundation of which was of shell pink charmeuse veiled with the cream embroidered ninon, was worn with shell-coloured shoes and stockings similarly embroidered, and in the hair was a tiara of pearls and diamonds in which was repeated the motif of the design on the robe. Over the shoulders was thrown a light scarf, also jewelled, and the Louis XVI. fan was but another detail which emphasised the opulence of the whole dress. The richness of the "ensemble" can be better imagined than described, though the jewels used were Tecla pearls and diamonds, while the pattern was quite an original one, having been designed by the wearer herself.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF RIBBONS.

The vagaries of our inclement weather seldom or never permit the "frileuse" to entirely discard her muff and stole; yet even she must acknowledge that furs are heavy at this season, and so to suit her there are made lighter commodities, chiefly of ribbon—sometimes of a combination of ribbon and chiffon. Some of these muffs recently seen in the West end were fashioned to simulate crysanthemums or fuchsias, and the material used was soft satin ribbon, the colours, of course, being the same as those of flowers chosen. The stole to be worn with this muff was of chiffon bordered on both sides with ribbon of the same colour, and terminated at the ends in small ribbon flowers. Another stole, forming a smart finish to any gown, for either morning or afternoon is similarly made of chiffon and ribbon, but here the colours used are contrasting rather than toning, and the ends are finished with tassels and glands of Venetian beads combining the two colours.

NOVELTIES IN BELTS.

Are we, in antithesis to the present large waist, shortly to see the return of the "taille de guepe"? At least such would seem to be the indication of the new "ceinture," made of silk elastic, in all dainty colours, to match any toilette, or even in gold and silver tissue. Whilst forming an ornament to any frock, they are also an advantageous support to the figure. The keynote of these belts lies in the double cord, finished by tassels, which falls on the side, in unequal lengths.

SUICIDE OF INDIAN OFFICER.

A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned on May 24 regarding the death of Major Napier Elles Chesney, a retired officer of the Indian Army, living at Kintyre, Spradhall Road, Wanstead, who was found dead in a kneeling position in a room at the Golden Cross Hotel, Strand, on Sunday, May 21. Death was caused by injections of morphia. Martha Matilda Chesney, the wife of the deceased, said that she last saw her husband on Saturday. He was writing a play most of the afternoon, and it worried him. He went out on his bicycle, saying he would return in an hour's time and take her for a walk.—Had he ever threatened to take his life or anything of the kind?—He had once or twice. He said his debts worried him so much that he could not stand it any longer. They were old debts contracted when he was a young man in India. There were proceedings pending. He had told her that he had been addicted to the morphia habit for three years. The coroner then read a letter addressed by Major Chesney to his wife, which was found in the room in which he died. It was as follows :—

"Strand, May 21, 1911—I think I am mad, but I am sane enough to write you a few lines of fond farewell. You are the dearest and sweetest little girl in all this world. You have made my life very happy since we married, more than eight months ago. If I could only have made you as happy as you have made me there would be no need for us to part; but I have seen in time that I did you a cruel wrong when I married you. I am getting old and ugly, while you are young, sweet, and pretty, and it's time I cleared out while you have yet the best part of your life. You will not be left in want, as a grateful country will give you a small pension; an old soldier is worth nearly as much dead as alive. Go and see my dear old mother and tell her from me that you have given her son eight months of absolute happiness. My poor caged bird! If I could have given you any of the joys of life our marriage would have been a success. To keep you shut up with nothing but sordid poverty in the present and nothing in the future but worse poverty—well, it simply is not playing the game. Good-bye, my dear, dear love. . . . I regret nothing except parting from you."

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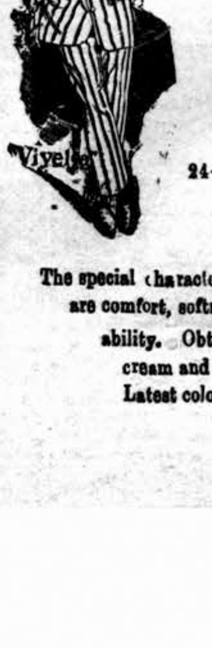

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BY THE WAY.

LE "PERE" DE WASHINGTON.

Under the above title one reads in a Paris contemporary that recently a monument was unveiled in the cemetery at Arlington to Commandant Pierre Charles L'Enfant. It was he who planned the city of Washington, and designed many of the public buildings to be seen to-day. The ceremony was attended by President Taft, Senator Root, and the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand. The monument is situated on an eminence which commands a view of the Potomac and the whole city of Washington. On the pedastal is seen the commandant, holding a plan of the city, which he had produced under General Washington's instructions in July, 1790.

THE POLECAT AS A CRIMINAL.

Home flockmasters have not been without their troubles this year. In Huntingdonshire a disease has broken out which has caused the death of many scores of sheep, and a committee has been appointed to investigate the matter and procure information. A more curious complaint comes from Cumberland, where the dalesmen have lost a very great number of lambs. At first it was thought that the culprit was the sheepdog, which in exceptional cases escapes from its master's hands and kills at night the animals of which it has charge during the day. But the evidence against the sheepdog broke down, and then the foxes were blamed. Now (says "Country Life") the shepherds have come to the conclusion that the lambs have not suffered from the foxes, but from the polecat, better known in all the North country as the foumart.

A SUPPOSED REMBRANDT.

Considerable interest has been aroused in art circles in Berlin, by the supposed discovery of another Rembrandt. The Dutch artist, Garschagen, found among some papers dating from 1770, certain facts which led him to believe that an important and hitherto unknown picture by Rembrandt had been sent to a German town mentioned in the documents. Following up the clues he had obtained from the papers, he traced the picture—or, at least he claims to have done so—to a house at Bad Harzburg. Herr Garschagen is confident that he has found a genuine Rembrandt, and he is now obtaining expert opinion on the subject.

FORCED WHEAT.

An interesting experiment in connection with the Festival of Empire was the sowing, on May 5, of some wheat, which is confidently expected to be made into bread within twelve weeks of that date. The seed has been treated by some secret process, invented by Mr. J. J. Melville, and an experiment last year showed that it resulted in a saving of six weeks between the time of sowing and harvest. Apart from the utility of the process in enabling farmers to defer the sowing when the weather is unfavourable, it is manifest, says the "Countryside Monthly," that in good years a second use might be made of the same land, since the whole time of its occupation by the wheat crop would be only three months out of twelve. The great advantage of cultivation in sunnier lands is that two crops can be harvested in one season.

TEMPERANCE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Temperance interest in Newfoundland last session secured an amendment to the law whereby all saloons were required to remain closed until nine o'clock in the morning; and this year, says "Canada," they gained a farther victory by the virtually unanimous passage of another amendment which required these places to close at six o'clock every evening. St. John's is now probably unique as a city, for it is impossible, so efficiently are the laws carried out, and so close is the police supervision over these establishments, for anyone to secure a drink of intoxicating liquors after 6 p.m. or before 9 a. m. daily. Many predict that within the next five years, the local option movement will carry the day and the sale of liquor be prohibited entirely.

MANNA OF THE MEADOWS.

Mushrooms bought in the market cannot compare in flavour (says an American paper) with the delicate manna which springs into existence over night and may be plucked in all its perfection by the "early bird" who is willing to forego her "forty winks." In cooking mushrooms simplicity rules. It is a great mistake to conceal their delicate flavour with high seasonings. One of the nicest ways to prepare the meadow mushrooms is to peel them, trim off the stalks and lay them in a porcelain lined saucepan with a tablespoonful of sweet butter. Let the juice gradually be drawn out, then add as much cream or milk as you have mushroom liquor. Simmer six minutes, season lightly with salt and pepper and turn over delicately browned slices of toast.

FORMS OF OATH.

In a note on quaint ceremonials attending the taking of oaths, the "Law Times" says a Chinaman has been thus sworn in. On entering the box, the witness immediately knelt down, and a china saucer having been placed in his hand, he broke it. The officer of the court, through an interpreter, then addressed him thus: "You shall tell the truth and the whole truth, and if you do not tell the truth, your soul will be cracked like the saucer." A Mahomedan witness first placed his right hand on the Koran put the other hand to his forehead, then brought the top of his forehead down to the book and touched it with his head. He then prayed for some time upon it, and being asked to the effect that ceremony was to produce, answered that he was bound by it to speak the truth. The deposition of a Gentoo has been received who touched with his hand the food of a Brahmin. Buddhists have been sworn by "the three holy existences—Buddha, Dhamma and Pro Sangha—and the devotees of the 22 firmaments" and a Parsee on the Zend-Avesta, or taking the oath on the "holy cord" round his body.

ADVANTAGES OF ACCURACY.

Accuracy is an important quality, which should be acquired in the schoolroom. There are people who declare that accuracy has no place in the vocabulary of the imaginative and gifted person, that it is a dull virtue, suitable only for the clerk in the counting-house. Nothing is more erroneous than such an idea. The person who is not accurate is mentally slipshod. Moreover, he is unable to carry away a correct impression of anything. All through his life he sees things not as they are, but as they are not. In business or professional life, the value of accuracy cannot be over-estimated. In fact, there are few situations in life in which this quality is not highly to be desiderated. Fortunate is the person who has been trained from childhood in habits of accuracy, and, adds the "Gentlewoman," parents should endeavour to instil this virtue in the nursery and later in school days.

THE LATE M. BERTEAUX.

M. Berteaux, the late French Minister of War, was at one time head of a firm of stock-brokers; and when he first took office, the military clients of the firm became very numerous. It is said that in the course of two days about 500 officers called on Berteaux et Cie, for advice about the disposition of their little savings. The Minister was thus provided with an entirely novel instrument for maintaining discipline in the Army. A waggish journal in Paris, however, published a correspondence which suggested a slight hitch in the system. Corporal Piou, having ventured to offer the Minister a suggestion on some military point, was rewarded with seven days' arrest. But when he sent the firm of Berteaux et Cie, a commission to buy stocks he received a grateful acknowledgment of his "esteemed order," and an assurance of the Minister's "distinguished consideration."

SANTLEY'S OPERATIC DEBUT.

Sir Charles Santley, who, in his seventy-eighth year, made his farewell appearance at Covent Garden the other day, first appeared before the public fifty-four years ago in oratorio at St. Martin's Hall. Two years later, in 1859, he made his operatic debut as Hoel in Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," on the occasion of the English production of that work at Drury Lane, and after a turn at Italian opera at Covent Garden was much in request for the light operas which were so popular forty years ago. One of the most successful of these, "The Waterman," was chosen by the veteran baritone for his final appearance. "The Waterman" was one of the pieces written by Charles Dibdin for the old Sadler's Wells Theatre in 1774.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

INSECTS AND INSECT EATERS.

During the years 1909 and 1910, some interesting experiments were carried out in the Zoological Gardens to test the edibility of certain insects. The results of these experiments have been described by Mr. Pocock in papers read before the Zoological Society. It has been shown that insect-eaters show discrimination as regards the insects they will eat, while at the same time there is marked individual variation within limits. The birds tested showed themselves very eager after butterflies, which they chased and caught on the wing. On the other hand, the butterflies, by sudden turns and evolutions in flight, often escaped. From this it is inferred that birds and butterflies are enemies under natural conditions. This is the more remarkable since the capture of a butterfly by a bird is comparatively seldom observed by naturalists.

INSECTS NOT EATEN.

Many species of beetle proved highly unpalatable to insect eaters at the Zoo. Among these are noted lady-birds, the devil's coach-horse, and the bloody-nosed beetle. On the other hand, protectively coloured orthoptera, such as stick insects and grasshoppers, were greedily eaten. The experiments with that common humble bee, bombus hortorum, are of special interest. The various birds to which it was offered would take it for a time, but finally refused to touch it. It is inferred that they found it unpalatable. When they had been thus educated on the humble bee they were offered the fly which mimics it, known as Volucella bombylans. This was invariably refused.

WHAT THE EXPERIMENTS PROVE.

The conclusion from the above experiments is that the particular birds to which the humble bees were offered refused them after trial on account of unpalatability. Then they refused the mimic fly on account of its resemblance to the bee. It is interesting to note that it was not the sting of the bee which led the birds to refuse it, but rather some dislike to it as a food. And it is not to be inferred that because certain insects are unpalatable to certain insect-eaters they are so to all. Humble bees, for example, it is well-known, are greedily eaten by field mice. And if the mimic fly found it an advantage on certain occasions to be like a bee, it might equally find it a disadvantage in other circumstances. Probably in nature each species of insect has its enemies, by which it is, on the whole, as largely eaten as any other species.

THE LARGEST LAND ANIMAL.

As a writer in the "Field" points out, the reptile Diplodocus is commonly regarded as the largest known land animal that ever lived. And those who have seen the huge model of its skeleton in the Natural History Museum might easily believe this actual measurements, however, show that Diplodocus was smaller than a reptile from the English Wealden rocks known as Pelorosaurus. For while the humerus, or upper bone of the foreleg, in Diplodocus measures 3ft. 1in., that of Peloresaurus is 4ft. 4in. Again, comparing it with the gigantic American reptile Atlantosaurus, we find that while the upper bone of the hind leg is 5ft. 2in., in the latter this bone is 6ft. 2in. Even this, however, is eclipsed by the dimensions of a dinosaurian reptile discovered in East Africa by a recent German expedition. Of this huge animal the humerus measures 6ft. 10in., or more than twice that of Diplodocus, and nearly three times that of a full-grown African elephant.

SNAKE STONES.

In nearly all accounts of snake charming in India the snake stone plays an important part. When the charmer is bitten the stone is applied to the bite, and is supposed to play an important part in his recovery. Writing in the "Field," Lieut. L. Mackenzie gives some notes on two of these stones, which he had the opportunity of seeing. They were triangular in shape; flat and rounded, with smooth polished black surfaces. They are said to come from the hills of Thibet, and to be the solidified saliva of the markhor. This animal is spoken of in Lieut. Mackenzie's note as the "Persian snake eater". Its saliva is thought to contain an antidote to snake poison. The markhor is a species of wild goat found in India, Thibet, Kashmir, &c.

MOST NORTHERLY COAL MINE.

The most northerly coal mine in the world is that worked in Advent Bay, Spitzbergen. The outcrop of the coal is several hundred feet above sea level, and it is brought down to the shore by a funicular railway. A hundred and fifty men are employed all the year round, although the Bay is blocked with ice and inaccessible to ships eight months in the year, viz., from November to June. Some six thousand tons of coal were worked last year, and the maximum output has not yet been attained.

A TOAD AND ITS EGGS.

The advent of the so-called midwife toad at the Zoological Gardens calls attention to the curious breeding habits of this species. The midwife toad is common in Spain, France and the South of Germany. The eggs, as in other species, are fertilised after being laid. They are then twined by the male in strings round his hind limbs. Thus laden he retires to his burrow for two or three weeks. He then takes them to a pool where they are hatched and become tadpoles in the usual way.

FRESH-WATER FLYING FISH.

A specimen of the African fresh-water flying-fish is now to be seen in the reptilehouse at the Zoological Gardens. In the day it is usually poised motionless close to the surface of the water. At night it darts about catching insects. A species found in British Guiana skims along the surface of the water with the deep keel of the abdomen just immersed.

BLOOD VOLUMES.

Some ten years ago, Messrs. Haldane and Lorrain Smith found that the mass of the blood in main is about 4.9 per cent. of the weight of the body. Fourteen individuals were examined for the purposes of this investigation, and the proportion varied between 3.34 and 6.27 per cent. Earlier researches had given the ratio of blood weight to body weight as about 1 : 13 as compared with the 1 : 20 1-2 of the Oxford physiologist and his colleague. There is an equally remarkable difference of opinion in the amount of the ratio for various animals. That for the cat ranges between 1 : 12 and 1 : 21 ; for the rabbit from 1 : 13 to 1 : 24.2 ; for the guinea-pig from 1 : 12 to 1 : 22 ; and for the dog from 1 : 12 to 1 : 15.1. The results of experiments on rabbits, guinea-pigs, and mice, undertaken by Professor Dreyer and Mr. Ray, are to be found in the last volume of Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. The authors attribute the above variations, where they are not "more apparent than real," to the employment by investigators of different methods, to the personal equation that must be taken into account in the estimate of the accuracy of any individual work, to the condition of the animals and to other factors of the same type. The authors had previously suggested that in the case of normal healthy rabbits the blood volume would be found to be a function not of the body weight but of the surface. The present communication claims to show that the smaller and lighter animals have a relatively greater blood volume than heavier animals of the same species. The authors' researches lead to a formula in which the blood volume is expressed in terms of the weight of the individual and a constant which will be different for the various animals under experiment. From this formula it appears that if a given species is selected, the smaller animals of that species, which have a relatively greater body surface than heavier ones, will also have a relatively greater blood volume. In other words, it is possible to express the blood volume as a function of the surface area. They urge that the practice of expressing blood volume as a percentage of the body weight should be abondaned as it is not a constant. On the other hand, the ratio to body surface is to all intents and purposes constant in animals of the same species. The results are of additional interest, inasmuch as they cast a doubt on the validity of the Carbon Monoxide method of determining the total oxygen-capacity and volume of blood in animals—a method which seems to be "liable to serious and at present unknown errors."

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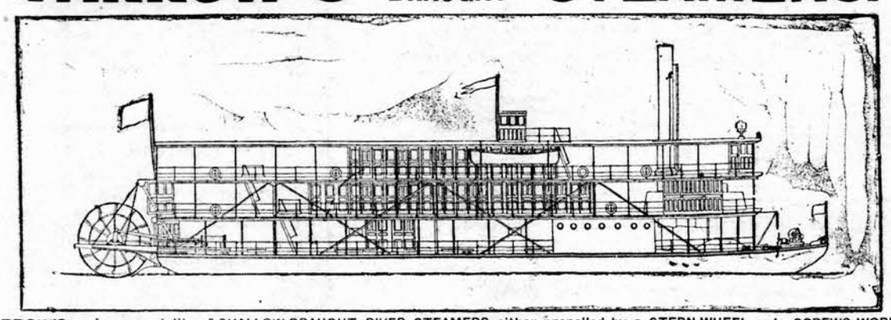

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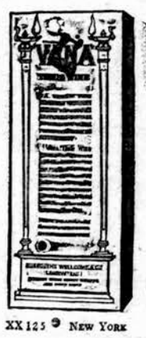

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(Of all Chemists & Perfumers)

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,

REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for

over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

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AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

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A City Constable

Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold, by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.

Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.

Restores the Colour to Carpets.

Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.

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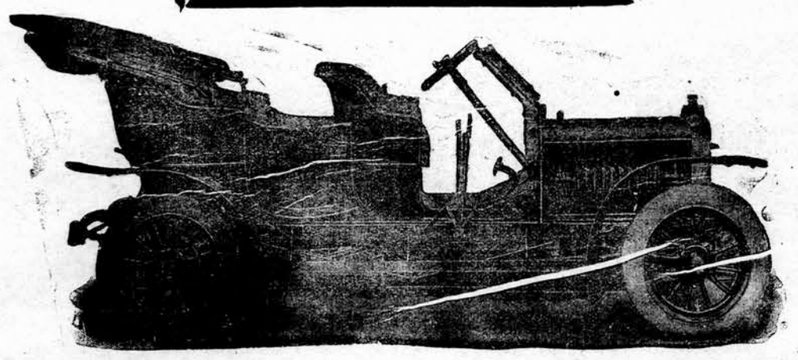

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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be readically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such conditions and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill The effect of cure is experienced after 15days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellbes—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by my effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Billous complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY.—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen ffor 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegem, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWERS and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value-Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the la t 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many Europeen and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends,

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

8th September, 1905.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.,

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The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the

freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

16d. per Tablet.

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KATRAK & Co.,

KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

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PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

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PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

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"Strike while the iron is hot"

or in other words—

"Buy your THERMOS now"

There's no time like the present—and

No Flask like the THERMOS

Scorching heat—**ice-cold drinks**

Cold nights—**hot drinks**

In the relentless heat, when your throat is parched, just whip out your THERMOS—and, oh, what bliss—you have a

LONG COOL DRINK

Every THERMOS article keeps drinks **icy cold** for days, in the hottest weather. No ice wanted—nothing but the THERMOS.

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Beware of Imitations. THERMOS goods have "THERMOS" on them.

FROM ALL JEWELLERS, CHEMISTS, IRONMONGERS AND STORES.

Wholesale only—A. E. GUTMANN & Co., 8, Long Lane, London, E.C.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and practical means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

THE DANGERS OF

COUGHS & COLDS

Few people realise the grave dangers attending the ordinary, everyday cough and cold. Let it be understood that far from being troubles that we must take as a matter of course, coughs and colds are Natures danger signals. She is warning the person that something is wrong: that other troubles are looming ahead. Such terrible diseases as Consumption Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Influenza, Asthma and a host of other diseases generally herald their approach by a cough or a cold. A cough should be instantly treated. Colds should never under any circumstances be neglected. A neglected cold has caused the death of thousands. For instance, every year in the United Kingdom alone about 60,000 people die of Consumption, and in the majority of cases the disease developed from frequent coughs and colds. It is safe to say that of this number many would be alive to-day if they had but timely resorted to rational measures. The remedy that cures coughs and colds and, moreover, in a great measure, prevents their recurrence, is

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR.

This remedy has cured many thousands who have been given up by the physician. It has been doing this good work for 85 years, thus proving the marvellous nature of its powers. During this period many have emphatically stated that Congreve's Elixir has snatched them from the jaws of death.

CONVINCING FACTS.

Case of Mr. B. FENDICK, of Norfolk House, New Cut, Lambeth, S.E.

Mr. Fendick is a draper well known as a Christian worker. Writing to Coombe Lodge in June, 1909, he says:—

"My Life was Despaired of,

and I was given twelve months to live by two leading London doctors." For eighteen months Mr. Fendick had suffered from frequent colds: the cough became persistent and serious symptoms of lung trouble developed. There was pain in the chest; the sputum was streaked with blood, strength was declining, and there was considerable loss of flesh. It was subsequently found that the upper lobes of both lungs were diseased.

A course of Congreve treatment was prescribed and followed. A month later there were signs of improvement. On three subsequent occasions, on examination, continued progress was manifest, and the sequel we give in the words of the patient's own testimony in the letter above referred to. He says: "For eighteen months I persevered with your Elixir, after which time I felt quite well and ready for work again. I have had no return of the trouble, and am working if anything even harder than ever to-day, and am feeling fit and strong.

I OWE MY LIFE,

under God, to Mr. Congreve's treatment, and am deeply grateful."

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR is the oldest, safest and most successful and reliable remedy for coughs, colds, and all chest complaints and should be in every home for use when the first signs of a cough or cold are apparent. Mr. Congreve's well-known work on Consumption sent free on application to Coombe Lodge, Peckham.

Prices in England 1/1½ 2/9, 4/6 and 11. Obtainable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists.

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BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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